

THE-PAIS: Saturday, variable showers Temp. 12-1 (54-51). Sun. with possible showers. LONDON: Temp. 16-1 (61-50). Sunday. N.E.L. 10-1 (50-51). Saturday. 16-7 (61-45). NEW YORK: Saturday 18-9 (66-48).

AL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12-4	Kenya	20-20
Belgium	12-4	Lebanon	20-20
Denmark	12-4	Libya	20-20
Eire	12-4	Netherlands	15-15
Finland	12-4	Nigeria	20-20
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Germany	12-4	Portugal	15-15
Great Britain	12-4	Spain	20-20
Greece	12-4	Sweden	20-20
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Islands Regarded as Issue in Girds for Battle in Russia on Fishing

By John Saar

April 15 (UPI)—Japan is bracing for a serious and bitter fight with the Soviet Union following the breakdown of very negotiations in Moscow yesterday. Japanese fishing in Soviet waters are suspended indefinitely and 1,000 Japanese fishing boats are being sent to the sea in the fishing territorial dispute between the two nations.

Takeo Fukuda has ordered Zenko Suzuki, agriculture minister, to return from the Soviet capital and today he declared that Japan would not make any concessions on the territorial dispute to secure a fishery agreement. Protracted negotiations between Mr. Suzuki and his Soviet counterpart, Alexander Ishkov, were suspended to protect Japan's national interests, the Premier told a parliamentary committee.

The decision to make no concessions on the territorial dispute was made at an urgently summoned Cabinet meeting in Tokyo last night. In a further indication that Japan will take a tough stand, officials began work on a relief scheme to compensate boat owners, 12,000 related fishermen and workers in related processing industries.

The talks will not be resumed for at least two weeks and the search for a compromise agreement is expected to be difficult. Hard bargaining was anticipated since Japan and the Soviet Union are the world's two largest fishing nations—each seeking reciprocal adjustments. Moscow has forced a 200-mile fishing zone last month and since April 1 Japanese fishing boats have stayed out of the rich fishing grounds which provide 1.6 million tons a year, 37 per cent of Japan's annual catch.

Negotiations became deadlocked when the two sides disagreed over delineation of the 200-mile Soviet zone around the four islands of the Kurile group which lie close to Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido. The Soviet Union has occupied the islands since 1945 and Japan's persistent claim to sovereignty has frustrated efforts to conclude a World War II peace treaty between the two nations.

Japan badly wanted an early solution to the fishing problem and sought to separate it from the territorial dispute. Tokyo officials believe the Soviet Union would accept a legal basis to Japan's claim as the price of a fishery agreement.

"The Soviet side says if we accept their demand line they will compromise on quotas," said Eisuo Katagiri, chief of the fishery agency's International Affairs Bureau. "We can't do it. We think these islands are Japanese," he added.

Soviet View
A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo said the Soviet Union felt obliged to protect its fishery resources since it now had to negotiate for 80 per cent of its own annual catch which is taken within the 200-mile zone of other nations. "Our documents don't mention territorial problems," he said. "It is purely fishery negotiations and natural that we draw a line. It is not our side that is involving other issues."

Japanese Blamed
MOSCOW, April 15 (UPI)—Mr. Ishkov attributed the deadlock in the fishing negotiations to the Japanese refusal to accept "rules and conditions" already in operation.

In a statement carried by Tass, Mr. Ishkov said "the facts, however, show that the Japanese press that the Russians took 'an excessively harsh position' and made 'unacceptable demands.'"

Clashes Flared
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at the main Lahore did four persons had to death and 91 additional bullet wounds. Some critical condition.

to 60 persons were allowed to go home. is added.

Vietnam Set on May 3

OTON, April 15 (Reuters)—United States and all open talks in Paris on normalizing relations State Department today.

esman said Assistant of State Richard Hol- would lead the U.S. delegation that he did not would represent Viet-



Madrid firemen raise arms in mock surrender as they leave downtown firehouse.

Violence, Strikes Sweep Country Spain to Hold Elections on June 15

MADRID, April 15 (UPI)—The government of Premier Adolfo Suarez today set the date of Spain's first free elections in 41 years for June 15.

The date was announced at the end of a Cabinet meeting in which the political crisis touched off by the legalization of the Communist party six days ago.

Government sources said the Cabinet discussed army criticism of the ending of the 38-year-old ban on the Communists and an attempt by rightist political parties to call the Cortes (parliament) into an emergency session to ensure the government.

However, the official announcement at the end of the meeting did not deal with these matters.

For Deputies and Senate
The elections will be for a Western-style parliament consisting of a 350-seat Congress of Deputies and a 247-member Senate.

All major political parties, including the Communists and groups representing the ideology of the late dictator Generalissimo Francisco Franco, will be proposing candidates.

The elections were made pos-

U.S. Dock Strike To Hold Up Mail

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—A longshoremen's strike against major container-ship companies will delay some overseas mail, a Postal Service spokesman indicated yesterday.

The spokesman said that the service will not try to remove overseas mail aboard ships struck by longshoremen but it might remove mail already sent to piers. The longshoremen are staging a selective strike against seven major container-ship lines. "Whatever mail is aboard the struck ships now will have to remain there until the strike is over," the Postal Service spokesman said.

The strike by the International Longshoremen's Association began yesterday and continued today. The dispute centers on jobs lost by longshoremen because of the spread of container shipping.

Says Outspoken Diplomat Is Not Reprimanded

U.S. Corrects Young Comment on South Africa

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The State Department today took issue publicly with U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, who had indicated he thought the South African government was illegitimate. But, it did not reprimand Mr. Young.

It is "incorrect to say that the government of South Africa is illegitimate," State Department spokesman Rodding Carter said.

Mr. Young, in an interview with two Associated Press reporters at UN headquarters yesterday, said "yeah" when asked if he thought the South African government was illegitimate.

South African Foreign Minister R. F. Botha officially asked the U.S. government for confirmation of the comment.

Mr. Carter said Secretary of State Cyrus Vance informed Mr. Young that his statement did not represent U.S. policy. But Mr.

sible by the approval, with a 92-per-cent majority, of democratic reforms in a referendum Dec. 15. The balloting will be held exactly six months after the referendum, and 18 months after Gen. Franco's death.

New Violence, Strikes
The Cabinet meeting was held as new political violence and strikes erupted.

Labor sources said more than 300,000 workers staged stoppages throughout the nation to protest the government's economic policies, an 8-per-cent unemployment rate and an inflation rate that exceeds 20 per cent.

Police battled thousands of demonstrators who tried to take

over the Madrid Province head-

quarters of the Sindicatos—the Franco-era labor unions—and declare them "the people's property."

Riot police fired smoke flares and rubber bullets to disperse the demonstrators, most of them members of leftist labor unions that had been repressed under Franco.

Five policemen were injured last night, two of them critically, when leftists hurled a fire bomb into a patrol car.

The army took over Madrid fire brigade stations after police evicted striking firemen.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's first ambassador in 38 years arrived in Madrid today to take up his post, after the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Flight From Moscow
Sergei Bogomolov arrived aboard a direct Aeroflot flight from Moscow. He was met by Foreign Ministry protocol officers.

"I come as a messenger of peace and the deep respect of all the Soviet peoples for the great Spanish people," Mr. Bogomolov said.

In a downtown cafeteria, the Communist party ended its first Central Committee meeting within Spain since the Civil War.

Party chief Santiago Carrillo said the party has decided to adopt the Spanish flag as one of its symbols and will formally recognize the monarchy of King Juan Carlos once he has led Spain to full democracy.

None Against
Mr. Carrillo said the decision to adopt the red and yellow flag of the monarchy and drop the red, yellow and purple pre-Civil War Republican flag was made by 189 votes in favor, none against and 11 abstentions.

The most outspoken political foe of Mr. Suarez, the rightist Popular Alliance, said it had collected the signatures of nearly 100 deputies—the figure needed to convene an emergency session of the Cortes.

But even if the Cortes were called into session and voted to censure Mr. Suarez, it was doubtful that the action would do the Premier much harm.

Libya Protest
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 15 (AP)—Libya's UN delegate has charged that a statement attributed to Mr. Young "equated at least one-third of the African population with the Ku Klux Klan, accusing them of racism and hate."

Mansur Rashid Kikhia made the charge in the UN Security Council. He referred to published reports that Mr. Young, who is black, told U.S. Jewish leaders that the hatred Arab intellectuals had toward Israel was the same as the Klan's hatred of blacks.

Stimney Cooks, an aide to Mr. Young, said Mr. Young's remarks at a March 30 meeting in New York of U.S. Jewish leaders were based on talks with Arab intellectuals during a 1966 trip to Jordan by Mr. Young, who "found their hatred for Jews was extreme."

ed Americans not to fear Soviet activities in southern Africa.

While officially disapproving of South Africa's apartheid policies, the United States has maintained diplomatic ties with the South African government and has voted in the United Nations against African resolutions declaring the government illegitimate.

Since he took over as ambassador to the UN, Mr. Young, 45, has made a series of candid announcements that have required apologies, clarifications or State Department disavowals.

Earlier this month, he apologized to British Ambassador Ivor Richard for telling a British interviewer that Britain "almost invented racism" and "needed more backbone" in handling racial problems at home and in southern Africa, its former colonial area.

He also described the Cuban presence in Angola as a "force for stability" and has repeatedly urged

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'No Reason' for SALT Shift Carter Calls Protests By Russia Predictable

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI)—President Carter, calling yesterday's sharp Soviet criticism of his arms-cutting plan "predictable," said today that he sees "no reason to change our proposals."

He said he was "somewhat concerned" that the Russians are engaging in continuing public criticism of the U.S. proposals but he remained "encouraged" about the chances for ultimate success in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Mr. Carter, speaking at a news conference, said he hopes to meet with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev here in the United States later this year and would "welcome" such meetings "on a regular basis," at least once a year.

Mr. Carter said he drew a "very important distinction" between, on the one hand, private and permanent continuing negotiations between the superpowers and, on the other, their leaders' public discussions, which he considers necessary "education of the public" on the complex issues involved.

The fact that the Kremlin is publicly discussing its SALT position is "encouraging," the President said.

No 'Serious' Consideration
In a Pravda editorial yesterday, the Soviet leadership again attacked the Carter plan for deep cuts in strategic weapons arsenals, asserting that it lacked "any constructive element" and was unworthy of "serious discussion."

Today, Mr. Carter was asked if he saw any reason to change the U.S. bargaining position in view of its rejection by the Russians.

"I see no reason to change our proposals," he replied. "We had two... One is to rely on the basic agreements of the 1974 Vladivostok discussions. The other one is a much more drastic reduction overall in weapon capability. I see no reason to change those proposals."

Some officials here were troubled that Moscow chose again to go the public route in blasting the U.S. proposals. Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said yesterday that, if any progress is to be made in breaking the SALT deadlock, it "clearly has to be done under discreet conditions."

However, Mr. Carter, at his press conference today, accentuated the positive by publicly approving what he called the Kremlin "education" of the Soviet people through its public criticism of the U.S. proposals.

He carefully left the door open to meetings with Mr. Brezhnev by saying that not only would he welcome annual get-togethers but also "I would like to meet with him with or without a SALT agreement."

Mr. Brezhnev had anticipated coming to the United States in 1978 to sign with Gerald Ford, then the president, a new SALT agreement based on the Vladivostok accord of 1974. But when a deadlock developed in negotiations designed to implement the Vladivostok guidelines, the Brezhnev visit was put off.

Mr. Carter has formulated a policy of separating summit conferences from the need for progress on negotiations. The policy marks a change in basic U.S. philosophy on East-West summit meetings.

"It is good not to predicate each [summit] meeting with a belief that some dramatic agreement might be reached," the

President said today, because such an arrangement puts leaders "under the pressure of having to come up with an agreement each time." This, he said, engenders "too much of an inclination for us to agree to things that might be counterproductive for our own nation's benefit, just in order to have some publicity derived from the agreement itself."

He said: "No one can guarantee success [in the SALT negotiations] but I will be doing the best that I can, and I am sure Mr. Brezhnev will also, to find that common ground."

Mr. Carter's SALT proposals were rejected by the Russians during talks by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Moscow late last month. But a follow-up negotiating session between Mr. Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is to be held in Geneva late next month. In the interim, Soviet Ambassador Anatol Dobrynin has met here in talks about SALT with Mr. Carter, Mr. Vance and other U.S. officials.

Today, Mr. Dobrynin conferred with Secretary Vance and arms negotiator Paul Warnke for about

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

Showing of 'Zhivago' Protested

Russia Seeking to Censor U.S. Mission Film-Viewing

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, April 15.—The Kremlin, which dictates taste to 260 million persons, now has acted to censor the selection of films shown at the U.S. Embassy and homes of U.S. diplomats here.

A strongly worded protest was handed to U.S. political counselor William Brown yesterday charging that "Doctor Zhivago" and "The Girl From Petrovka" were slanderous of the Soviet Union and their showing here, with some Russian present, was provocative and incompatible with friendly relations.

Mr. Brown went back to the Foreign Ministry today on orders from Ambassador Malcolm Tonon and rejected the Soviet note as "an unwarranted intrusion in the internal affairs of the U.S. Embassy." It is understood.

The U.S. objections were deliberately mimicking the recent Soviet complaint that Carter administration human-rights efforts were unacceptably interference in Soviet internal affairs.

Belief Is Reflected
They also reflected the embassy belief that the Kremlin was acting sophomorically. U.S. diplomats will remain free to invite whom they wish to view movies and the Soviet Union can bar the door to its citizens. It was said, if it fears for the security of the state because a few Russians see "Doctor Zhivago."

Based on the novel written two decades ago by the late Nobel Prize winner Boris Pasternak, "Doctor Zhivago" tells the story of the 1917 Communist Revolution through its impact on several individuals. Neither the Reds nor the Whites emerge with much honor. The book was never published here and Mr. Pasternak was refused permission to collect his Nobel literature prize in Stockholm.

"The Girl From Petrovka" is based on a novel by an American, George Feiffer, former student and free-lance journal-



Geraldine Chaplin as the young wife of Dr. Zhivago.

ist here and concerns a love affair between a Soviet girl and a U.S. correspondent.

The U.S. Embassy regularly gets films for showing to staff members and their families. Other members of the U.S. community as well as Soviet friends and official contacts are often invited by the host.

The audience for "Doctor Zhivago" was much greater than that for most of the other films shown by the embassy.

The Soviet note claimed that the films "crudely falsified Soviet history and the life of Soviet people in a deliberately tendentious and slanderous manner," and that the "act of showing them, not to speak of inviting Soviet officials, was frankly provocative." It then called for a stop to showing such films because such action was not compatible with friendly relations.

"Doctor Zhivago" had been shown here soon after its release—but only privately, for some of the elite. The Soviet public never saw it.

(Los Angeles Times)

Ends 3-Week Lull

Heavy Fighting Is Reported West of Zaire Copper Center

KINSHASA, April 15 (UPI)—Invading forces and Zairian troops have been engaged in heavy fighting west of the strategic copper mining town of Kolwezi, breaking a three-week battlefield lull, diplomatic sources said today.

Between 30 and 40 government soldiers were wounded in the fighting yesterday and some of them were evacuated to Kolwezi by helicopter, the sources said. Rebel casualties were unknown.

Reports of the fighting came a day after Zaire announced it launched an offensive to dislodge the rebels who invaded the southwestern Shaba Province (formerly Katanga) from Angola on March 8.

Area Near Angola
It was also the first fighting in Shaba since the rebels seized the town of Mubumba, some 70 miles west of Kolwezi, and consolidated their hold on a 2,400-square-mile area adjacent to the Angolan border.

Details of the fighting were extremely sketchy and it appeared there were at least two separate battles in the area west of Kolwezi.

According to one report, government and rebel troops fought

all day yesterday around the town of Nasondoye, 44 miles northwest of Kolwezi, with mortars, machine guns and rifles. About 30 to 40 government troops were wounded there and evacuated. Government dead and casualties among the invaders were unknown.

Diplomatic sources said that Moroccan troops, sent to Zaire to assist the army, did not take part in the fighting. In Kinshasa, Moroccan officials said the airlift of 1,500 Moroccan troops to Shaba Province had been completed.

Most of the troops were reported dug in near Kolwezi. The sources said the Moroccans had started sending out small roving units although it would probably be at least another week before they mounted any full-scale operations.

According to the Congolese National Liberation Front in Paris, fighting continued west of Kolwezi today and two of the soldiers killed by the rebels were French. The front represents the invaders.

In Paris, the Foreign Ministry denied the report. "As there are no French troops in Zaire, these two soldiers cannot be French nationals," a spokesman said.



R. F. Botha

Mr. Cooks added that Mr. Young did not compare the hatred of 1966 to conditions today, and said Mr. Young made his reference to

Brazil's Liberalization Halted

Geisel Changes Voting Setup To Keep Foes From Power

By Jonathan Kandell

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 15 (UPI)—Brazil's rightist military regime yesterday took a major step away from political liberalization as President Ernesto Geisel decreed a series of measures to prevent the civilian opposition from reaching power in the foreseeable future.

The key measures institutionalize indirect elections for the president, the state governors and one-third of the Senate. In effect they will perpetuate the rule of the pro-government party, the military leadership, which holds real political control.

The new situation—a radical departure from the moderate liberalization begun by Gen. Geisel when he took office as President three years ago—has potentially great implications for the rest of South America. The continent is largely dominated by military governments that have looked upon the 19-year-old regime of the Brazilian armed forces as a political and economic model.

Relations With U.S.

The new authoritarian measures are also likely to be interpreted here and abroad as a reply to President Carter's call for stricter observance of human rights and democratic processes in Latin America and elsewhere. Relations between the United States and Brazil have recently suffered a sharp deterioration—including the unilateral abrogation by the Brazilians of the 25-year-old military assistance pact with the United States—because of annoyance over Washington's stands on human rights and nuclear proliferation.

The most important measures announced by President Geisel yesterday included the following:

• The president will be elected to a six-year term—one more year

than at present—by an electoral college composed of Congress and representatives of the states. This assures that the next president, whose election is scheduled late next year, will again be a military officer supported by a guaranteed majority held by the pro-government party.

• State governors will be chosen, beginning in September of next year, by an electoral college composed of the legislators and city councilmen. This means that the pro-government party, the Alliance for National Renovation, will win 20 state governorships. The center-left opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement, will elect only one governor, here in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

• One-third of the Senate will be chosen by indirect elections next year, virtually guaranteeing 20 seats for the pro-government party and only one for the opposition.

• Constitutional amendments will be passed by a simple majority—instead of the two-thirds approval now necessary. This will permit the government, which holds a congressional majority, to pass any other far-reaching measures with ease, rather than having the president use his dictatorial powers to interfere in the legislative process.

Gen. Geisel also announced yesterday that Congress would be allowed to reconvene today. He had suspended Congress April 1 after the opposition party blocked the passage of a judicial reform bill because it did not restore the right of habeas corpus for political prisoners.

The judicial reform bill was subsequently decreed into law by President Geisel, who took advantage of the situation to impose the other wide-ranging measures yesterday.

Compromise Ends Bitter Row By Africans in UN Over Benin

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 15 (UPI)—A bitter debate between African delegations ended in a draw yesterday with a compromise resolution condemning a military attack on Benin Jan. 16 without further identifying the aggressor.

The resolution, adopted by the Security Council by consensus, also appealed for material assistance to Benin to cover damage and losses suffered in the attack.

But the Council avoided any reference to Benin's accusations implicating five other African nations—Morocco, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Togo and Senegal—in the attack.

The charges triggered an unprecedented show of inter-African hostility in the eight-day debate. Several African heads of state were denounced in the debate between the two African camps, roughly of the same composition as those facing each other in the Zaire conflict.

Ambassador Radha Krishna Ramphul of Mauritius, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, repeatedly expressed regret that the inter-African conflict was brought before the Council.

He termed the 12-point resolution worked out by Mauritius, Libya and Benin a carefully worded compromise. He emphasized that the resolution gave particular attention to the problem of mercenaries in general and indicated

that his delegation may ask the next General Assembly to discuss it.

The debate heated up last week when Benin submitted a 66-page report charging King Hassan of Morocco and President Omar Bongo of Gabon with supporting and financing the attack, each contributing more than \$300,000.

In yesterday's discussion, Ambassador Mousa Sanguana Camara of Guinea, a supporter of Benin, lashed out at Senegal and Ivory Coast which, he said, had become "springboards for anti-Guinean activities."

"Africa," he said, "will soon be free of the puppetism of [Ivory Coast President Felix] Houphouët-Boigny and [Senegalese President] Leopold Senghor."

In a statement Wednesday, Mamadou Kane, delegate of Mauritania, said that the problems of Africa "should in no way be allowed to go beyond the African framework. The grave charges made by the Benin government against certain heads of state of Africa constitute a distressing precedent, the consequences of which will affect relations among African states for quite a long time to come."

U.S. to Sell Sudan C-130 Transports But Not F-5 Jets

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI)—The United States said today it has agreed to sell the Sudan C-130 transports but the State Department denied a report that it will also sell F-5 fighters.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Mansour Khalid told the Middle East News Agency that U.S. officials, including Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, "have responded very kindly to Sudan's request, which includes C-130 planes and F-5 fighters."

The State Department confirmed that President Carter has approved the sale of six C-130s April 7, but said that nothing else is under current consideration. A similar sale to Egypt, now completed, amounted to \$39 million.

Congress will have the right to vote against the sale within 30 days. If there is no such disapproving vote, the sale would go through.

Soviet Deliveries Reported

ADDIS ABABA, April 15 (UPI)—Ethiopia has received a number of Soviet tanks and small arms in the last few weeks, diplomatic sources said today. The tanks, numbering about 30, were mostly old T-34 models. Some artillery also arrived, the sources said.

Western Newspapers Reappear in Bulgaria

SOFIA, April 15 (Reuters)—Some Western newspapers were on sale here today for the first time in several years. Foreign diplomats said the Bulgarian government apparently interpreted a limited number in fulfillment of its 1975 Helsinki pact pledge on information exchange.

The newspapers, including the International Herald Tribune, Le Monde, Suddeutsche Zeitung and Corriere della Sera, went on sale in hotels used by Western visitors. They were as much as a week out of date and the diplomats said the delay probably stemmed from their examination by censors.



POST HASTE, MAYBE—Two men inspect some of the estimated 15 million money orders that have piled up in recent weeks in post offices in Rome and other cities, leaving tens of thousands of the elderly without their monthly pension payments and threatening to paralyze business. Thursday night, mail employees and officials reached agreement on overtime pay and mail is expected to start moving soon.

7 Convicted of Rape in Italy; 4 Receive Prison Sentences

ROME, April 15 (UPI)—A court sentenced seven young men to prison terms today for a gang rape that has become an international feminist cause.

The court convicted the seven of taking part last summer in the rape of 18-year-old Claudia Caputi, who later said she was tortured and raped again for complaining to police about the crime. Her second complaint of rape was not tried today.

The court sentenced Carlo Sciarra to four years in prison and three others to three years each. Three other youths, including one who said Miss Caputi had sexual relations with him voluntarily before the others arrived, were given suspended sentences of two years and six months.

The sentences were considered harsh in comparison with the punishment usually ordered here for rape cases.

State Attorney Paolo del'Anno characterized Sciarra as the organizer of the gang rape, calling him "a youth socially dangerous, a bully of the ghetto who ruins the ghetto and the city." Nine other rapists have not been identified.

A large number of feminists among the courtroom spectators listened quietly to the sentences. Thousands of feminists demonstrated in support of Miss Caputi in Rome earlier this month.

Court President Mario Lupi earlier warned that "any troublemaker will not be removed but arrested."

It was only the second time in Italian judicial history that 200 Refugees Said To Flee Angola

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, April 15 (UPI)—More than 200 refugees fled across the Angolan border this week and reported fighting and spreading famine in southern Angola, a senior government official said today.

The refugees reported that government units along with South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and Cuban troops are forcing civilians from their homes, said Janine de Wet, a South-West Africa official.

The official said 800 refugees are now living at a refugee camp in Owambo, 5 miles south of the Angolan border.

Polanski Enters Plea Of Not Guilty in Rape

LOS ANGELES, April 15 (UPI)—Film director Roman Polanski pleaded not guilty today to charges he drugged and raped a 13-year-old girl and was ordered to appear in Superior Court Wednesday for a pre-trial hearing.

Polanski, 43, appeared briefly with his attorney, Douglas Dalton, before Superior Court Judge Talbot Callister. He was allowed to remain free on \$2,500 bond.

Talks Deadlock on Troop Figures

East-West Troop-Cut Negotiations Recess

By Don Cook

VIENNA, April 15.—The 11th round of the four-year-old East-West negotiations on military force reductions in Central Europe ended here today in deeper deadlock than ever and with no way out in sight.

In the last two months of talks, the Soviet Union has refused to budge from the claim that the Warsaw Pact has 987,000 men under arms in Central Europe. This figure, the NATO powers believe, is short by about 150,000 of the true military strength on the Eastern side, or the equivalent of at least 10 divisions.

NATO intelligence estimates put the combined Warsaw Pact ground forces alone in Central Europe at 935,500, plus 200,000 more in the air forces for a total of around 1,135,000 officers and men. But Western questioning and probing have failed to elicit explanations or additional infor-

Officer Loads Explanation With Error

ROME, April 15 (UPI)—Explaining to a magistrate here that his pistol had gone off accidentally while questioning a suspect, police officer Generoso Angiolillo drew the weapon and said: "All I did was this."

He started to load the ammunition clip—and there was a shot.

Officials ran to the office of Magistrate Guido Canevari and found the two men started but unarmed.

Owen Puts Rhodesian Hopes As Not 'Tremendously High'

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 15 (UPI)—British Foreign Secretary David Owen today brought to Rhodesia proposals worked out jointly with the United States but ruled the overall chances of a majority-rule settlement as not "tremendously high."

After arriving from Lusaka, Zambia, where he held talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on the prospects of majority rule, he immediately plunged into meetings with opposition groups.

The highlight of Mr. Owen's three-day visit is to be a meeting tomorrow with Prime Minister Ian Smith and one of the topics will be whether to stage a constitutional conference to map out the shape of Rhodesia under majority rule.

Mr. Owen said that Mr. Smith is under no obligation to give an immediate reply on whether Rhodesia will attend a constitutional conference.

No Deadlines

"I'm not going to put anyone under deadlines or timetables," he said.

If a conference were held, he said, it would probably not take place before mid-June.

The British foreign secretary asserted that the object of a conference would be partly to organize general elections leading to a peaceful transfer of power next year.

Mr. Smith has said majority rule as early as this is unlikely.

Mr. Owen said the task of drafting a constitution would be mostly his "and I'll be supported in that by jointly making those decisions with another famous democratic nation—the United States."

He said, "I'm not prepared to be told who I listen to and who I discuss a constitution with."

Mr. Smith has said there's not much point talking to the hard-line Patriotic Front because it is bent on prosecuting the guerrilla war.

Mr. Owen is the first ranking British official to visit Rhodesia since former British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home came

here in 1971 and reached an agreement with Mr. Smith that black nationalists later rejected.

Kaunda Defines Terms

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 15 (Reuters)—Mr. Kaunda said today that he would support continued fighting in Rhodesia if U.S.-British settlement terms ignored human rights.

"We want peace," President Kaunda told Mr. Owen. "We have worked for peace. We are going to continue to work for peace."

"But this is not peace at any cost. It is peace based on the principles of human rights," Mr. Kaunda declared, indicating that he would not accept terms that failed to give effective power to Rhodesia's black majority.

Major Walkout in Japan

TOKYO, April 15 (UPI)—More than 4 million Japanese workers staged a strike today, disrupting most of the nation's long-distance trains and many other public services.

Move Bolsters New Leaders' Line Peking Issues 5th Volume of Mao Writings

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, April 15 (NYT)—China today published the long-delayed and evidently controversial fifth volume of Mao Tse-tung's "Selected Works" in a move that appears likely to bolster Peking's current tendency to view the late chairman as a moderate socialist devoted to China's economic growth.

The book's 500 pages cover the nine years after the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. That was the period before the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution split the Communist party. From 1949 to 1957, Mao largely concentrated on China's development.

The first four volumes of Mao's writings, dealing with the years before 1949, were originally published in 1961. Volume five contains 70 entries drawn from his speeches, documents and party directives, 45 of them published for the first time.

Reasons for Delay

The volume apparently was compiled as early as 10 years ago, during the Cultural Revolution, when rumors of its existence began to circulate. But disputes over what should be included in it, and perhaps Mao's own concern over the impression that a collection covering the years 1949-1957 would give, held up its release. Mao himself later repudiated some of his ideas from this period.

The Chinese press agency charged today that the so-called leftist group associated with Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, had "tried by hook or by crook to obstruct and sabotage the editing and publication of volume five."

In fact, control of the book was evidently so critical that after Hua Guofeng, the new party chairman, arrested Chiang Ching and her confederates last fall, his first public action was to announce the publication of volume five.

The book's publication now appeared likely to further the subtle and difficult process of "de-Mao-fication" that Peking's new rulers seem to be embarked on, reinterpreting Mao in their favor while keeping his legacy alive.

The Communist party's Central Committee today immediately proclaimed that it had decided to launch a "mass movement to study" the fifth volume and termed its publication a "major event in the life of the Chinese people."

All of Peking's newspapers this morning devoted their entire space to the book.

A cursory reading suggests that the new volume contains few major surprises and shows Mao chiefly concerned with transforming China into a socialist country and building its economy in a conventional way, depending on

technical expertise and adherence to rules and discipline. These are themes that Peking's current rulers cherish in their effort to reorganize the country after the factional quarrels of the last few years.

But there are also other interest-catching aspects, including:

• In a 1956 speech at a preparatory meeting for the eighth party congress, Mao suggested that China has an "obligation" to overtake the United States in economic growth within years, given China's size, huge population resources.

• In a 1951 speech portended the use of violence of "counter-revolutionaries." Those who "debts, or are guilty of extremely serious crime to be executed to a people's anger must be executed without delay."

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News Analysis

Carter Avoids Political Battle, Soothes Business on Rebate

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, April 15.—By his sudden decision to shelve his proposed \$50-a-taxpayer income-tax rebate, a decision he made Wednesday and publicly announced yesterday, President Carter solved some immediate political problems in Congress and improved his standing with U.S. business leaders.

But he may have done so at the cost of contributing toward future troubles with the liberal wing of his own party, which already has shown signs of discontent.

The liberal complaint—shared by labor, Democratic economists and urban groups—is that Mr. Carter now has reshaped his economic policy to resemble far more closely the anti-inflation stance of a Republican predecessor than the get-the-economy-moving position adopted by Mr. Carter during last year's election campaign and subsequent transition period.

"When I went around telling businessmen last fall how conservative Jimmy Carter was, I didn't realize how accurate I was," said a prominent liberal who asked not to be quoted by name.

Not a Favorite

In most cases, the grumbling was not over loss of the rebate itself, which, unpopular as it was with congressional Republicans and conservative Democrats, was hardly an overwhelming favorite even among Democratic liberals. Many of them would have preferred more spending on federal jobs and construction programs instead of the rebate.

Rather, the liberal disaffection is emerging because Mr. Carter's rebate move is the latest and most decisive in a series of actions indicating that the President's announced determination to curb the growth of federal spending and balance the budget by 1981 is not merely talk.

Mr. Carter emphasized this point yesterday at a press conference called to describe his reasons for dropping the rebate. Some members of Congress, such as Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., have approved of the decision before the press conference, saying that some of the money saved by dropping the rebate

could be used for more federal job programs. Mr. Carter scotched that idea right away.

Resistance Vowed

"I will resist to the utmost of my own ability," the President said, "excessive spending by the Congress in fiscal year 1978 and, although we will reduce net spending substantially [in fiscal 1977] with this [rebate] change, I am going to oppose strongly—and congressional leaders with whom I have talked agree—any substitution of this money for spending projects that might be nonvital and which might initiate permanent programs or expenditures that can't be controlled in the future."

Among the advantages of dropping the rebate enumerated by Mr. Carter and his top economic advisers at the White House briefing, and in private by other administration and congressional sources, were:

- The rebate, which would have totaled \$10.4 billion, and \$2 billion a year in proposed tax incentives for business, which Mr. Carter also shelved, are not really needed now, Mr. Carter's economic advisers say, because the economy is growing faster than expected.

- The rebate was unpopular in the Senate. While administration and congressional sources said they felt passage ultimately could have been won, it would have taken a great deal of lobbying as well as concessions on other matters—such as Mr. Carter's proposed withdrawal of funds for dams and other water projects. The President would rather not make such concessions.

- A prolonged fight in Congress over the rebate would have confused and obstructed Mr. Carter's efforts to sell his huge energy program, to be unveiled next week.
- Eliminating the rebate sharply cuts into the likely federal budget deficit for this fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30.

Originally, Mr. Carter's budget called for \$68-billion deficit for this fiscal year, an \$11-billion increase over that planned by former President Gerald Ford. Removal of the rebate and the

business tax reduced this year's deficit to \$56.8 billion, less than Mr. Ford's total.

Moreover, spending shortages experienced already and anticipated increases in tax collections because the economy is more robust than expected could cut the deficit by as much as \$10 billion more, according to administration officials.

The lower the projected deficit, the less business will fear inflation. And more businessmen are likely to increase their investment, a number of administration officials believe. Such in-

vestment, they contend, is the most important factor in continuing the current economic recovery into next year and afterward.

- Canceling the rebate and the business-tax breaks could give Mr. Carter more leeway to sweeten his big tax-reform package with a substantial permanent tax cut. The package will be proposed this autumn.

On the negative side, officials conceded there were several risks in the move to cancel the rebate:

- It is not known how much of the unexpectedly brisk pace of consumer spending this spring reflected anticipation of the rebate. Thus, how much spending might fall off now that the rebate has been canceled is not known. Mr. Carter said the rebate, which had been passed by the House, could be revived in the Senate if a serious slump developed.

- Dropping the rebate in the face of congressional opposition is likely to be viewed as a political defeat for the President.

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Report Based on Posthumous Tests

Court Is Told Hughes Was Not Mentally Ill

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15 (NYT)—Texas Attorney General John N. Phillips reported yesterday to a probate court judge in Houston that Howard Hughes's mental faculties were not impaired by neurological disease when he died at age 70 on April 5 last year.

Mr. Phillips' report was based on tests conducted at Methodist Hospital in Houston by Dr. Ellsworth Alford. The tests were of brain and spinal-cord tissues saved when an autopsy, performed last year, determined that Hughes died of kidney failure.

Questions about his mental competence have arisen during legal maneuvering over disposition of his estate. Some published reports alleged that he had periods of megalomania or paranoia. Dr. Alford found this not true and he also ruled out pre-senile or senile dementia, as well as Pick's disease and Parkinsonism.

'Medical Probability'

"In all reasonable medical probability, Howard Hughes was not afflicted by any structural neurological disease affecting his mental competence," Mr. Phillips told Probate Judge Pat Gregory.

[The Nevada attorney general said today that FBI tests have determined that the so-called Mormon will attributed to Hughes is a forgery, the Associated Press reported from Las Vegas.]

[The official, Robert List, said in Nevada's Clark County District Court that separate tests conducted by two FBI investigators in Washington had determined that the three-page, handwritten document represents "an unskillful attempt to copy or simulate the handwriting of Hughes."]

[However, Mr. List said, the tests failed to determine who wrote the document, which turned up last April 27 in the Salt Lake City headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints.]

The will is the one offered for probate by a Donald Dietrich, a former Hughes aide, whom the will named as executor of the estate.

Among the beneficiaries named in this so-called Mormon will is Melvin Dummer, a laborer living at Ogden, Utah. At first, Mr. Kearney, who faces a possible 25-year prison term and \$34,000 fine, pleaded not guilty. He was released on his own recognizance.

The indictment is the first of several contemplated by Justice Department officials who conducted the investigation. They have urged Mr. Bell to prosecute middle-level personnel involved in the surveillance activities in hopes that their indictment will lead to further prosecution of several current and former high-ranking FBI executives.

At his arraignment, Mr. Kearney, who faces a possible 25-year prison term and \$34,000 fine, pleaded not guilty. He was released on his own recognizance.

Mr. Roth was released on \$100 bond and Miss Hirsch on her own recognizance after they surrendered on March 23. An estimated 50 to 300 persons consider themselves members of the group, which began as a Vietnam war protest movement. Authorities are pursuing 17 of them.

Soviet Union two years ago, failed to increase interest notably either in the White House or on Capitol Hill.

Federal funds for the space shuttle, a combination aircraft-spacecraft the size of a DC-9 that would be blasted into orbit by traditional rocketry but would land like an airplane to be used repeatedly, have been stretched out to the point that the first operational missions have been delayed by almost four years, to 1979 at the earliest.

Some members of Congress have complained that the shuttle is a "make-work" project aimed less at a specific series of missions, which might be done more cheaply with unmanned vehicles, than at keeping the space program alive.

Even NASA's one big unmanned vehicle launching scheduled this year, the High Energy Astronomy Observatory, due to be sent into space later this month, is four years behind the original target date set by a presidential study group.

Dummer denied knowing anything about the purported will but subsequently told a variety of stories when an earlier FBI examination turned up his thumbprint on one of the envelopes in which it was sealed when found.

Two investigations. Meanwhile, investigators for the Internal Revenue Service and the Texas comptroller have begun to survey Hughes's scattered holdings to assess their value for death-tax purposes.

The initial focus of these separate but cooperative studies will be an appraisal, made by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith,

which was filed in courts in Houston and Las Vegas on March 15. That appraisal was for \$169 million which was considered by many familiar with Hughes's affairs to be unusually low.

Since then, property-tax records in Los Angeles, where Hughes's companies owned 1,300 acres of prime land; in Tucson, Ariz., where he owned thousands of acres, and in Las Vegas, where he owned a string of casinos and hotels, plus other thousands of acres of vacant land, have been surveyed. The land is assessed for tax purposes at about \$300 million.

U.S. Figures Indicate Flight From Farms Is Accelerating

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT)—The federal government reported yesterday that the long exodus of Americans from the farms appears to be accelerating sharply despite a heavy increase in agricultural output in recent years.

New figures compiled by the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture show that farm population dropped by about half a million last year, dipping to a new low of 8.25 million. This means that fewer than one American in 25 now lives on a farm, as recently as 1935, one in four did.

While the farm population has been dropping steadily since the mid-1930s as a result of the trend toward large mechanized farms, the new decline is also rooted in other factors, not all of which have to do with farming.

It has to do in part, according to experts in farm trends, with the tendency of farm owners and hired hands to prefer to live in town and commute to the fields. This is particularly true in the Midwestern wheat belt, where population and services are sparse.

Birthrate Declines. It also has to do with the steep decline in the U.S. birthrate. While farm families are still a little larger than average, the rate at which farm women bear children has plummeted. Since 1970, the number of children under 14 living on farms has dropped by a startling one-third.

Moreover, many farmers' wives, freed of child-rearing and chores now handled by machines, may prefer to live in towns so they can take jobs to supplement their incomes.

Altogether, it means that the Norman Rockwell image of the farm family with kids in overalls rising before dawn to feed the chickens and milk the cows has become about as obsolete as the horse-drawn plow.

According to the new figures, based on regular surveys taken by the Census Bureau, the farm population dropped by 1.4 million, or 14 per cent, between 1970 and last year. Nearly 37 per cent of this loss occurred in just one year, from 1975 to last year. The loss was particularly steep among blacks. The number of blacks living on farms has dropped from about 900,000 to 500,000 in the last six years.

All of this came as something of a surprise to agriculture officials. There has been no recent change in farm laws or practices that would account for it. Indeed, the output of crops and livestock products has grown by 20 per cent in volume since 1970. Moreover, the number of acres under cultivation was greatly expanded after Congress lifted restrictions a few years ago.

Industrial Migration. The decline in farm dwellers is accompanied by reports of considerable growth of population in rural areas and small towns. However, most of this growth is rooted in the migration of in-

dustries to smaller towns, rather than in any resurgence of farming. The Census Bureau defines a farm as a place of 10 acres or more selling more than \$500 a year in agricultural products, \$250 if smaller than 10 acres.

An Agriculture Department aide speculated that the precipitous decline in blacks on farms had to do with various social changes in the Deep South. Older farmers are dying off, he said, and their children do not want to take up the same kind of work. Moreover, many blacks have shifted from tenant farming to working as hired hands. This means that many more are living in towns and commuting to the fields. Further, the use of larger, more powerful tractors and other implements has reduced the need for hired hands, both black and white.

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CH IN HER PROTEST—Susan Halas, a photographer for the Maui (Hawaii) Press, takes a swing at Vice-Admiral Samuel Gravelly Jr., commander of the U.S. fleet, as the admiral prevents her from boarding a helicopter taking officials ashore on the island. The island has been used as a Navy firing ground and officials want the practice stopped because of the island's historical value. Miss Halas later was arrested on trespassing charges after an alleged shoving match.

'Significant Increase' in Risk Found

corde Fire Hazards Cited by U.S. Experts

INGTON, April 15 (AP)—Government analysts said more than four years of two features found in Concorde supersonic airliner "significant increase in risk of fire and explosion" with subsonic jetliners,

according to a report released yesterday.

The study was made public by the Environmental Defense Fund, an organization opposed to the Concorde, which obtained the document from the government under the Freedom of Information Act.

The study, by experts of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Air Force, said the increased risk is caused by the high temperatures of Concorde fuel during flight, descent and landing because the fuel is used to cool the plane's skin, which is greatly heated by friction during supersonic flight, the report said.

By comparison, fuel in a subsonic jet is about 40 degrees below zero.

The study said the higher temperatures pose an increased danger of static electricity causing a fuel-tank explosion during refueling operations and also raises concern during flight.

The report also expressed concern because the fuel tanks on Concorde, unlike those on subsonic jets, are in direct contact with parts of the engine compartments. It said this poses the danger that shrapnel from an engine turbine failure could puncture the tank and let fuel spill directly into the hot engine and ignite.

The FAA study recommended that the Concorde be fitted with a nitrogen fire-suppression system if it is licensed for use by U.S. airlines.

Protest Chief-Challenged

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The leader of an anti-Concorde demonstration planned for Sunday at Kennedy Airport was ordered to show cause today why he should not be stopped from leading the protest.

Bryan Levinson, who has organized the protest through a group called Concorde Alert, said the rally would go forward as scheduled.

"The court may be able to stop me from leading the demonstration," Mr. Levinson said, "but there is no way they can stop the people from coming down and protesting."

Projects Are Few and Behind Schedule

U.S. Space Program Is Lagging for Lack of Interest, Money

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT)—The bustling activity at the new National Air and Space Museum, whose 10 acres of satellites and planes have become the most popular tourist attraction in town, contrasts sharply with the almost melancholy atmosphere at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration across the street on Independence Avenue.

Visitors by the tens of thousands have been pouring into the museum since it opened its doors in July—the 7 millionth arrived Tuesday—to view the capsules ridden by John Glenn, the first American to orbit the earth, and the astronauts who went to the moon.

The museum is visited by five times as many people as the White House, three times as many as the Washington Monument and even passed the Capitol as the biggest drawing card.

But few of the as many as 80,000 visitors a day who stop by the museum are even aware of the

proximity of NASA headquarters and most could seemingly not care less. The space program is rarely in the public view these days and apparently is out of the public mind as well.

Glorious Days Past

Gone are the ecstatic calls from the Oval Office to the surface of the moon and the program was rarely, if ever, mentioned in last year's presidential campaign. President Carter made a cursory, 30-minute inspection trip to NASA headquarters two months ago, as he did to many federal agencies, but did not even mention the future of the space program.

Indeed, Vice-President Mondale was a leader when he was in the Senate in fights to hold down spending on the one big project the space agency has left, the multibillion-dollar reusable space shuttle.

By way of comparison, Vice-President Spiro Agnew, in the heady days of the first manned lunar landing in 1969, spoke confidently of the construction of space stations on the surface of

the moon and manned expeditions to Mars at costs of scores of billions of dollars. Those amounts did not seem to faze anyone at the time.

Proposals for grandiose space projects are still around, such as one prepared by the Stanford Research Institute calling for an orbital antenna two miles in diameter that would listen for communications from other civilizations.

Sunlight Mirror

Another suggests a gigantic mirror in space to reflect sunlight to the earth in normal periods of night. But such projects are extremely unlikely in view of their price tags—\$9 billion for the antenna, \$15 billion for the mirror.

The space budget has been almost static since the last manned lunar landing five years ago and is likely to remain so for the rest of this decade. Three prolonged missions by astronauts aboard the Skylab orbital research station, and even the celebrated joint flight with the

Will Drop Trial

'Deep Throat' Star

MPHIS, April 15 (AP)—Attorney "Mike Cody said today he would not continue prosecution of Harry Reems, the lead in the pornographic "Deep Throat," on obscenity charges.

His decision should end the fight against the actor, who was indicted in U.S. District Court last year.

U.S. District Judge J. William Wells set aside the conviction Monday and ordered a trial but Mr. Cody, who took three weeks ago, said his client would not retry Mr. Reems.

The Impassioned Ones

When the Spanish government decided to legalize the Communist party, the armed forces were unhappy and even the Communists tended to play down any return of their president, Dolores Ibarruri, from Moscow exile. All of this lack of enthusiasm, including the government's tolerance of Communism, gives a strong note of irony to Mrs. Ibarruri's treasured nickname from the Spanish Civil War: "La Pasionaria." For unlike the tragic days of four decades ago, there is relatively little political passion in Spain. And, one wonders, what is the source of political passion anywhere in the world today?

It exists. It sets off bombs and kills people: it breeds rhetoric and war. But it is not quite the same as when disciplined crowds shouted "Sieg heil" to Adolf Hitler's raucous oratory or crowds sang of the victims of starvation in embattled Madrid. Now, of course, any passion for the swastika is regarded as at least potential insanity while it has become increasingly difficult to develop a passion for Karl Marx, since Lenin and Stalin, Mao and Castro, have intervened.

What, then, spurs on the Baader-Meinhof gang or the strange band that kidnapped Patricia Hearst? Or those others who came from Japan to fight for the Palestinians? That local ethnic sovereignty has become the most serious source of political violence is plain enough—even the Spanish generals and admirals seem less afraid of such ideological foes as the Communists than of the Catalans and the Basques, which in the United States the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard have, by seeking to break

away from the state of Massachusetts, tended to reduce the issue of local autonomy to something close to absurdity.

Yet through all these tribal conflicts run threads of broader themes. Angola was and is torn, as an at least theoretically independent state by the battles between Marxists and non-Marxists. The same strains are complicated among Ethiopia and her neighbors by tensions between Christians and Moslems, whose rivalries can be seen in such dictatorships as that of Idi Amin. What does Libya's Qadhafi seek in his strange foreign policies?

After World War I, there was a mixture of nationalist rivalries, of the old imperialisms, and of ideologies such as that launched by Marx and put into effect by Lenin; by D'Annunzio in Fiume, translated to all Italy by Mussolini; crowned by Hitler, advanced by the traditions of the Japanese Samurai. And each produced, in itself and in opposition, its own impassioned ones; together, they made a deadly war.

The Pasionarias of today are just as complicated, just as convinced by national disciplines or by personal inspiration that they must kill their enemies if they cannot convince them. One can read in the diplomatic records of the past confusions and misunderstandings of just what was involved in, say, a Danzig, a Fiume; in the fate of the Ruhr or the double murder of a Yugoslav king and a French foreign minister. It can only be hoped that today's leaders will learn more about the passionate ones of today, what their passions imply, and how they are to be dealt with.

One China, Still Divisible

The disclosure that President Nixon told the Chinese in 1972 of his intention to "normalize" relations with Peking during his second term opens a small window on history. But it changes nothing in the Chinese-American relationship. The question was and remains how the two governments can navigate diplomatically around their rival concerns for Taiwan.

Nixon's intentions were implicit all along and the Chinese invited him back, despite his disgrace, to remind his successors of them. But what was to be the deal? "Normalization" is a euphemism for full diplomatic relations with Peking, meaning that the ambassadors would alter the names of their so-called liaison offices to embassies and perform their representational and consular business without charade. Presumably, it would also mean more systematic exchanges of official visitors, more traffic in tourists and more regular, if not freer, coverage of Peking by U.S. newsmen. All this is desirable to preserve the momentum of diplomacy and trade toward a day of truly normal relations. But at what price to the security and prosperity of the people of Taiwan and to the U.S. responsibility for them?

* * *

The desire for at least some level of relations led both China and the United States to decide in 1972 that they would engage each other without really resolving the Taiwan question. Since the Communists in Peking and the Nationalist Chinese governing Taiwan had always agreed that there was only one China, Nixon and Henry Kissinger found it expedient to acknowledge that "all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China." Not all the 14 million Taiwanese would agree with that formulation, but the United States thus slipped the question in return for tacit indications from the Communist regime that it did not intend to invade the island anytime soon. The U.S. officials signed a communiqué in Shanghai at the end of Nixon's visit, reaffirming their interest in a "peaceful settlement" between the Chinese some day and linking the final withdrawal of U.S.

troops and military installations from Taiwan to that settlement.

The troops have been reduced from 9,000 to fewer than 1,800 and those remaining are not essential to the island's defense. Not even the Seventh Fleet or the formal defense treaty between the United States and Taiwan is essential as long as Peking lacks the air and sea power to invade. But what would be the effect of a renunciation of that treaty on other U.S. security guarantees, to South Korea and Japan, and above all, on the business climate, investment patterns and thriving economy of Taiwan itself? These are practical reasons for preserving some kind of commitment, reinforcing the moral undertakings made to the Taiwanese a generation ago. As the Chinese Nationalists age and mellow, the Taiwanese are beginning to enjoy a measure of self-government and, though not politically free in the customary sense, they are clearly opposed to Communist rule.

Eight of Taiwan's 10 main trading partners have adopted the so-called Japanese formula of diplomacy by switching their embassies from Taipei to Peking, even at Taiwan's expense. The Peking government would turn hostile or revert to its alliance with the Soviet Union. That has not happened. On the contrary, the successors of Mao Tse-tung have made United States resistance to Soviet power, rather than support for Taiwan, the test of their affection for Washington. So increased trade and other contacts with Peking remain possible. Taiwan notwithstanding. As President Carter's budget director, Bert Lance, once remarked in another context "if it ain't broke, don't fix it."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Defense of the West?

France has launched into a "defense-of-the-West" operation in Zaire. . . . Never before had France taken part in Africa in a conflict tending to be internationalized and fraught with so many perils.

Despite the justifications from the Elysée Palace, it is indeed an intervention of a military nature that is involved. It is intended to demonstrate the determination of Paris in the face of the "subversion" that Moscow and Havana are spreading on the continent. Because of this, it will reassure the moderate Africans whom the visits of

Messrs. Podgorny and Castro have alarmed. Will it help to rescue the Zaire regime? One is entitled, in passing, to question the necessity and urgency of such a deployment of means, if it is true, as Mr. Mobutu claims, that the invaders are few and in a bad position.

Beyond these technical aspects, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's initiative will be understood in Africa as a political gesture. . . . It marks the active involvement of Paris in the quarrels between "moderates" and "militants" that is tearing the continent.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

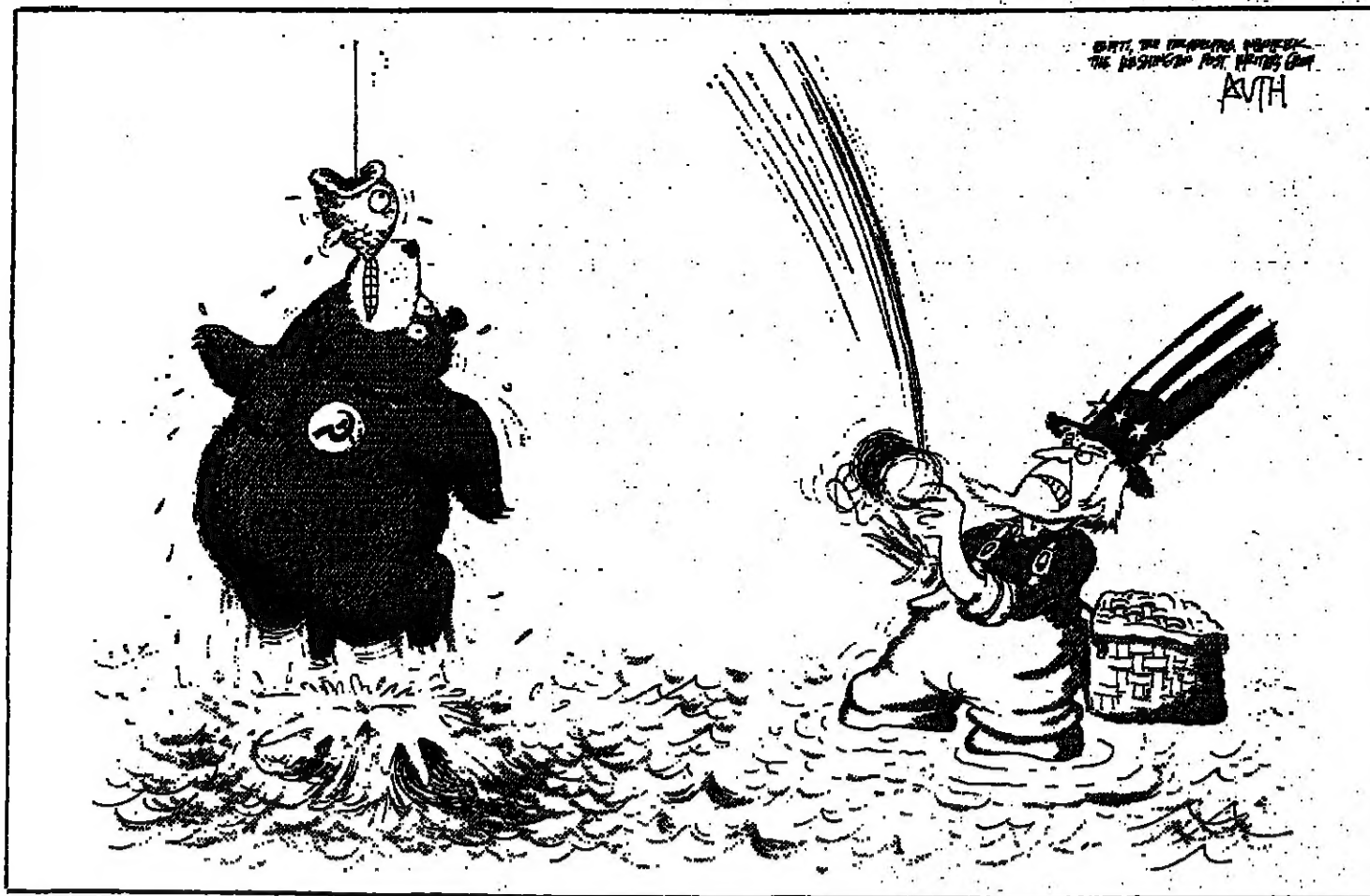
April 16, 1902

BERLIN—At an early hour yesterday morning a terrific thunderstorm broke over Berlin. For five hours the storm raged. The meteorological department records no such torments for the past sixty years as deluged Berlin and the suburbs. No lives are reported to be lost, but the lightning did considerable damage. During the course of the storm the fire brigade was rung up over 400 times.

Fifty Years Ago

April 16, 1927

NEW YORK—He's off! The one and only Babe Ruth, most expensive piece of ivory in the national game, got his first home-run of the 1927 campaign here today, as he led the New York Yankees to a 6-3 victory over Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics. Meanwhile in the National League the New York Giants won by the same score over the Philadelphia Phillies, 6-3, as the Cubs beat the Cardinals 1-0.



France Plugs a Hole in Africa

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Sub-Saharan Africa's twin curses are racism and tribalism. Racism, developed enormously under colonialism, disfavored non-whites but it has since, during decolonization, favored blacks over some whites and almost all Asians. Tribalism remains universal and contributes to the region's disunity, corrupt government and feeble development.

The late Ethiopian emperor Haile Selassie, whose vision dominated the Organization of African Unity, believed artificial borders drawn between former colonies that are now states were better than no frontiers at all. Once stability became a habit, new dividing lines could be delimited; otherwise there would be those exciting the innumerable tribes, often on two sides of every border.

Nigeria's civil war with Biafra province was basically a tribal conflict seeking to prevent secession of a large, rich area. Angola's recent independence war and the present war in Zaire's Shaba (Kasangang) Province have been essentially tribal.

Shaba Province

Hundreds of thousands of Bakongo refugees from Angola live in today's Zaire where that tribe is based. Likewise, most of the forces invading southern Zaire from Angola are Lunda tribesmen who originally lived in Shaba (then Kasangang) Province and fled to Angola when it was Portuguese. Potentially similar situations—involving only tribalism, not racism—exist throughout Africa.

While the men engaged in the Shaba fighting are relatively few, the number of foreign powers concerned is large because the stakes are enormous—the vast southern copper mines on which Zaire lives. There has been intermittent trouble in Shaba since 1960 when the province seceded but was restored to Zaire with the help of foreign intervention. The ultimate result was reestablishment of a wobbly, corrupt national state under President Mobutu Sese Seko, whose rise in personal wealth is said to have outraced that of his country at home.

Yet it is hard to create good government or democratic habits amid populations that have had few educational or economic benefits and whose first loyalty is pledged to tribal, not national, leaders. Thus the Lundas emerging from Angola—who are clearly not the returning "Kasangang gnomes" they pretend to be since the latter would mostly be too old to fight—are welcomed by their tribe.

Moreover, they have been well armed with Soviet weapons in Angola, trained and logistically supported by Cuban ideological mercenaries. And, while Moscow pretends a hands-off policy, President Thombi-Opaongo of the (former French) Congo praises Moscow's "benevolent" attitude in this fracas and says the U.S.S.R. "could only do its duty."

Getting Support

Several foreign countries have chosen to support Mobutu to one or another degree, calculating that he is suffering from aggression and even if he is no Sir Galahad, neither would be his replacement (probably a kinsman of the late Moise Tshombe).

The Zairean Army has to date demonstrated no quality but fleetness of foot. It is now beginning to get logistical aid from the United States, Belgium and China as well as political backing from Sudan and Egypt. The most important assistance, however, comes from Morocco and France.

The Moroccans sent 1,500 of their tough troops with more on stand-by ready to depart. They were flown partially in Moroccan and Zairean aircraft but primarily by French planes. Both France and Belgium have small military advisory missions in Zaire and sent arms in the past.

Nonetheless the decision to ferry Moroccan troops was sufficiently important for President Giscard d'Estaing to explain it in a national television interview. He said Zaire and Morocco had requested the move but the operation would be over within a week. France has over a consistent

interest in protecting French-speaking Africa. As recently as 1976, it referred officially to its little-known mobile "Force d'Intervention." This has a forward element in Senegal and a larger element (the Eleventh Parachute Division) in southern France.

Some years ago the admiral commanding the intervention force's forward element told me it was ready to intervene anywhere in Francophone Africa. Thus, while only aircraft (so far) have been summoned to help Zaire, Giscard followed a long French tradition, established by De Gaulle, in going it alone in Africa when Paris felt France's or Europe's interests were threatened.

Although it is not widely known,

France even intervened more effectively in the Angolan civil war than the United States. It quickly withdrew when it saw how things were going. As Giscard says: "This is independent French policy." It has not been deflected by American reluctance or Soviet opposition. Whether it can stabilize uneasy Zaire remains to be seen.

Taking Up Problem of Democracy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Ever since the beginnings of democracy to government, the representatives of the people in parliament or congress have puzzled over a fundamental philosophical question: Whether to vote for the special interests of the people who elected them, or for the larger interests of the nation.

Most of the time it is no big deal—the conflict of local, state and regional interests usually produces a national compromise or consensus, which nobody quite likes but everybody can tolerate. Once in a while, however, members of the Congress have to decide whether they are ambassadors from their regions or representatives of the nation, and President Carter's energy and trade policies are now putting this hard dilemma before every member of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The new Democratic senator from New York, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, illustrates the point. He is the most engaging and articulate of the new senators on Capitol Hill. When he was a professor at Harvard, a top official in the Labor Department and Ambassador to India and the United Nations in previous administrations, he saw the world as a whole and was somewhat reckless in defining America's widest possible interests.

But now, as senator from New York, he is using all his considerable talents to argue for his own constituency, and he is a formidable advocate. Listen to him in Herald Square about the problems of the garment industry of New York City.

"Last year, imports of apparel grew by 24 per cent in quantity," he said. "In seven years, one job in three has been lost in the apparel industry of the city."

He believes in international free trade. But there is a limit to what the workers of this city must endure in the name of a (free trade) principle few have heard of.

Local Problem

But Moynihan knows better than most members of the Senate that the principle of free trade produces more exports and more jobs in this country as a whole than it loses through competitive imports from abroad, but he is now doing, though he knows better, what most senators do in defending their local interests.

He has obviously a grievous local problem in the New York garment industry, but he is not putting it in perspective. He is an educator and an historian by tradition, but he is not educating. He is dramatizing the particular rather than explaining the general problem of international trade.

In fact, he is even threatening Carter on trade policy. "I send this friendly warning to the 'Carter' administration," he said in the garment district this week.

"Go out and get a good agreement, a fair agreement. If you don't, don't come back, and for sure, don't come back to the Senate Finance Committee, of which I am a member."

This is important only as a symbol of the worst problem Carter is going to have to face when he presents his energy, trade, disarmament and tax policies to the Congress. Everybody is for Carter's policies against waste, pollution, pork-barrel water projects, tax rip-offs, and defense

cutbacks until they hit the interests of their local constituencies.

Carter would like to believe that the American people would conserve fuel, cut their speed on the highways and the heat in their houses—after all, he has argued that they are "good," cooperative and compassionate people—but at the same time, he has drafted an energy program that would tax big cars, put an up-to-50-cents-a-gallon tax on gasoline over the next few years, and invest in the development of nuclear and solar energy.

Voting Their Fears

As a national policy, this undoubtedly makes a lot of sense, but it worries the auto manufacturers, the auto unions, the environmentalists, and many others who fear atomic accidents and wastes—and most members of the Congress are voting their political fears.

This is a very old problem of democracy, as Pat Moynihan knows better than almost any other member of the Senate. Edmund Burke defined the issue of local versus national responsibilities in representative government in his famous speech to the electors of Bristol, as long ago as Nov. 3, 1774.

"Certainly, gentlemen," Burke said, "it ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. But his unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to any man, or to any set of men living."

"Parliament is not a congress of ambassadors from different and hostile interests. Parliament is a deliberative assembly of one nation with one interest—that of the whole, where not local purposes, not local prejudices ought to guide, but the general good, resulting from the general reason of the whole."

This is the principle that will now be tested in the coming struggle for policy between the President and the Congress over energy and trade. Carter has initiated the textile industry, the shoe industry, and the television industry by indicating that he will not sacrifice the nation's exports in order to give them the protection they want against foreign imports.

The chances are that all this will be decided in the end by Carter's ability to persuade the Congress of Edmund Burke's principle: "You choose a member indeed," he told the voters of Bristol, "but when you have chosen, he is not a member of Bristol; he is a member of Parliament."

Letters

'Phillipine'

Waverley Rook, and your readers, may be amused to learn of a charming custom associated with almonds.

In days before World War I, mendicants used to be passed around as one of the dessert courses at formal dinners. This consisted of the nuts of the almond, of the hazelnut, with dried figs and dried raisins known as mendicants because it was the "convenience" food of the Middle Ages given to beggars and to wandering troubadours.

Each gentleman had at his table setting a special knife with which to cut open the shell of the green almonds which were preferred to the dried ones. Should he find that his shell contained twin almonds, he would call out "Phillipine" and ceremoniously hand one of the twin nuts to his dinner partner, eating the other one himself. Custom required that he make a formal call on the lady soon thereafter, bringing a small gift.

The lady would greet the gentleman by calling him "Phillipine" and he would then hand her "Phillipine." He would then hand her a small gift, known as a "Phillipine."

Its value could be nominal, but it could also be a sumptuous present, provided it remained small. This was the sole instance when a gentleman could give a valuable gift to a lady not related to him.

In my own family, my grandmother's favorite jewel was a pair of perfectly matched black pearls made into earrings and given to her as a Phillipine.

They had been given to her as a Phillipine present by a gentleman she had only met once in her life, when she had been partnered with him at a dinner party. She never referred to them as her pearls nor as her earrings but always as her Phillipine.

SOPHIE GOSSELIN,
Tunbridge Wells, England.

'Black Holes'

Is it correct to lump black holes with pulsars and quasars as sources of electromagnetic waves (NASA Satellite To Study Sources of Space Energy, IET, April 8)? According to my admittedly undergraduate knowledge of astronomy, the so-called "black hole" in space could not possibly be the "source" of anything.

Black holes are a purely theoretical construction proposed as the logical completion of the Herzsprung-Russell diagram of stellar evolution: When a star reaches the end of its life, its constituent particles lose their energy and collapse in upon themselves, forming an unimaginably dense mass of relatively small size. The gravitational field generated by such a mass would be so great that nothing, not even light, could escape from it. Hence, the name.

According to this theory the black hole is rather like the purple cow: Nobody has seen one (since it cannot emit anything transformable into detectable phenomena); and nobody ever hopes to see one (i.e. fall into its clutches).

MARK D. KENNEDY,
Stuttgart, West Germany.

Plutonium

And Carter

Decision

By Joseph Kra

WASHINGTON—Some of the best minds in America to mention Britain, France, many and Japan—have been puzzled by President Carter's most recent statement on nuclear proliferation. Part muddle arises from the complexity of the subject, another part from what has been a slip of the identical tongue.

But the heart of the conundrum, I think, lies in an unspoken and to me welcome, evolution. Mr. Carter's outlook—a product of candidate to President—the starting point for a nuclear power is the quickened interest of countries in nuclear power as a result of the international crisis. The safe, easy, produce such power is in reactors using uranium fuel is how this country proceeds.

A potentially more effective method would be to reprocess spent nuclear fuel. By reprocessing extracts some 30 per cent more energy over the reprocessing of uranium. Plutonium can then be used in "breeder" reactors which reprocess the fuel by a factor. The problem is plutonium can also be used to make nuclear weapons.

At first the problem was small. The only country to reprocess fuel were the United States, Britain and France, already had nuclear weapons based on an expert basis into commercial reactors for breeder reactors—but projects were costly and opened technical problems.

But reprocessing and the appeal especially to Germany, which lacked all of fuels and easy disposal of the spent fuel. As the Germans moved to reprocessing plants, the day who are in the same bind as both fuels and waste followed suit. Moreover, not many and France contrived export reprocessing plants, plate with breeder reactors French to Pakistan, the German to Brazil. At that point arose the clear danger of export of reprocessing plant breeder reactors would be the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The first important step to blow the whistle on that was Jimmy Carter. In a campaign speech, he sketched out a policy line which, with an example set by A-1 in deferring development of the country's commercial breeder reactors, S.C., and process a moratorium on all international sales of reprocessing plants. A general agreement would make nuclear fuel while subjecting dangerous fuels of the fuel cycle to international control.

He and Vice-President Dan Rostenkowski in face-to-face talks and telephone conversations with the leaders of Britain, France, Germany, Japan, State Department shuttled back and forth capitals in a special effort the German-Brazilian deal.

But pressure only made Germans and Japanese harder against a proposal made in America which claimed did not meet their real needs regarding assurance of fuel and short space for waste disposal. Resistance came home to Carter in a statement on nuclear last Thursday, he retracted President Ford's decision to development of the commercial breeder plant at Barnwell called for international control.

But the tone of his message was markedly diplomatic. He said: "We are not trying to impose our will on . . . France, Britain and West Germany." Those nations, he said, in response to a question "a perfect right to go ahead with their own reprocessing efforts."

The administration can the pressure on behind scenes in international negotiations due to resume at the end of this month. Further evolution followed by Carter's nuclear issue provide right answers for most other nations, including the Near East, dealing with the Soviet Union. Above all he needs to transition from the highly centralized, even provincial, obsessed by American war a world leader sensitive to complexity of international issues and aware that those solutions only by accommodation of many national interests.

How That Casinos Are Legal

Spain's Costa del Sol Is Betting In Gambling to Aid Recovery

By James M. Markham

MARBELLA, Spain, April 15 (UPI)—After a half-century, gambling has been legalized in Spain. When the roulette cels start turning and the dice in to tumble, one of the main beneficiaries could be the Costa del Sol, which is just recovering from a five-year tourist slump. Farish and tacky to the east, say and snobbish to the west, meandering Costa del Sol is littered with the skeletal remains of unfinished high-rise hotels and apartment complexes victims of a boom that went out of control.

But hoteliers said they expect a summer to be the best in several years, and the government's decision to legalize gambling is said to have reawakened investor interest as well.

Since the announcement has been made, land values have gone up and the Arabs are making reservations, said Prince Onso de Hohenlohe, owner of Marbella Club, a hangout for Arab royalty, movie stars and writers.

Push for Legislation
The 52-year-old prince, who left King Juan Carlos how to play the game, is a sometime companion of the Spanish monarch, began gambling for the legalization of gambling two years ago in France.

Smoking was banned in 1924 by dictator Miguel Primo de Rivera, who was said to have been influenced by the Catholic church in the matter. The ban, Franco maintained, was to be lifted, because his had lost not a few of the day's pesetas at the gaming table.

February, the government premier Adolfo Suarez formalized gambling, hoping to give a boost to tourism. Spain's single largest source of foreign cash. Last year, according to official figures, 30,000 foreign visitors spent \$1.1 billion on the potentially lucrative Spanish gambling market has caused a scramble for gambling licenses and down the coast, which developed by the wildest of free enterprise.

Unsurprisingly, there are rumors of American, Italian and German gangsters are trying to get in, which makes the Suarez government leery.

Where is blood, there are risks," said Count Rudi Schoenberg, who is Prince Alfonso's de-camp at the Marbella club.

An apparent victim of the government's wariness is an American named Nathan Jacobson, owner of Caesar's Palace, who up to a company in Malaga called Sonosol and tried to sell the club for a \$60 million "super-com-

plex like you see on the Las Vegas strip."

In plain words, I'm disappointed," said Mr. Jacobson, who has been lobbying for more than a year from his base in a Torremolinos hotel. "If you talk about gambling and America—in Europe that means the mob."

In 1966, he denied before the Nevada Gaming Commission that the underworld had interests in Caesar's Palace.

Mr. Jacobson argues that the government's apparent intention to endow Spain with both large and small casinos will dilute the market and won't get the affluent tourists.

He also says that the government's insistence that casinos turn back 50 per cent of their profits "is going to make every Spanish casino operator a crook."

"No business in the world can operate with a tax of 50 per cent on its gross," he said.

2 Sets of Books
There are Spaniards who agree that the planned 50-per-cent tax will force casino operators to keep two sets of books—one for the treasury inspectors and one for conducting business. This is already a well-established practice among large Spanish companies.

The newly created National Gambling Commission has not yet limited who will get the coveted licenses, but a projected limitation of 25 per cent foreign participation in casino capital suggests that big Spanish money will control them.

Down here on the Costa del Sol that usually means money tied to the ultrarich financial establishment, which profited hugely by its political ties to the Franco regime.

A leading contender for a casino is said to be José Euzkano, a land developer who is close to the Franco family. The site would be the Puerto Banus, the glittering Marbella port, where yachts from scattered corners of Europe bob at anchor.

Another major casino may be in Torremolinos, on the low-cost, package-tour stretch of the coast. Still others will be awarded to such traditional hot spots as the Canary Islands, San Sebastian, the Balearic Islands, the Catalan coast and Madrid.

Wesley L. Fishel, Adviser to Diem, Dies in Michigan
NEW YORK, April 15 (UPI)—Wesley L. Fishel, 37, a Michigan State political science professor who became a leading academic advocate of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, died yesterday in Lansing.

Although he had long been regarded as one of the nation's foremost experts on Southeast Asia and had served openly as an adviser to the U.S. State Department in the 1950s, Fishel's role became generally known from that moment, through what his friends considered a distorted version of his life.

magazine, he was a subject of controversy and was attacked by anti-war activists because of alleged connections with the CIA in Saigon.

In the early 1950s, as a specialist on Japan, China and Korea, Mr. Fishel was introduced to Mr. Diem while on a trip to Japan. The two became close friends and Mr. Fishel served as Mr. Diem's adviser in his quest for U.S. support and at the Geneva conference that partitioned Vietnam in 1954.

Archbishop da Silva
LISBON, April 15 (Reuters)—The archbishop of Braga, the Most Rev. Francisco Maria da Silva, 67, died at his residence in Braga yesterday, the state radio announced. The archbishop had been ill with cancer.

Girolamo Li Causi
ROME, April 15 (Reuters)—Italian Communist Sen. Girolamo Li Causi, 87, a wartime resistance leader, anti-Mafia crusader and journalist, died here yesterday of a lung ailment.

Amin Fires Minister, Warns Others to Work
KAMPALA, April 15 (AP)—President Idi Amin fired one of the members of his Cabinet this week and warned other ministers and senior Uganda government officials that he will dismiss them, too, if they do not "pull up their socks" and work more efficiently.

Nierengard was Saul Sematula, acting secretary to the President and acting minister of natural resources. He was accused of failing to perform his duties satisfactorily.

Contact Reported Paris Kidnapping
PARIS, April 15 (AP)—French police said today there had been contact with the gang which kidnapped Luchino Revelli-Beaumont, managing director of the 10th and Brazilian branches of Fiat, Wednesday evening. They had been no ransom demand.

And of the theories of police working on was that the kidnapping was the work of a neo-fascist group seeking a ransom from Fiat, the Italian car maker, rather than the theory of Mr. Revelli-Beaumont, that case, the police theories, the ransom request would be to Fiat headquarters in Turin.

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MARKET ope Looks Potential Iranians

Douren Melikian

April 15 (IHT).—The European drive to the Middle East is in full swing. All are becoming involved, from decorators selling furniture, to auctioneers to boost their sales of antiques. The latest unexpected of all ventures contemporary art as the prime target—in

first time in the West, art gallery which has itself for two decades vanguard—kinetic and is gone out of its way to one woman show for living in Iran. Denise René of Montreuil, France, is the latest to open a gallery at the Boulevard de la Chapelle, all the way to the north of Paris. She has a detached and uncommittal attitude to the art world. Few pieces carry the name of the artist.

What is the outcome of a policy to expand eastward? In 1945, when the French discovered the Iranian market, they opened a gallery in Tehran. It was her geometric forms in perspective or her stucco inlaid pieces of mirror which would appeal to the Iranian taste. She did not have to go to find the Iranian taste. Her artistic background was at Cornell in 1945 and the Parsons School of Design in New York. By the mid-fifties she was illustrating Country and City. She remembers the days of a free-lance job for Bonwit Teller with a drawing of shoes and bottles at \$25 a piece. Her discoverer is a New York artist, who was the first one to show her work.

What makes Denise René's decision remarkable is the timing. Paris contemporary art galleries have been going through a difficult period and no one is anxious to experiment. Clearly, the new venture has been accepted the more easily because it was an Iranian one with the proper ingredients. Mrs. Farmanfarmaian's patterns are largely borrowed from traditional Iranian designs in which geometry plays a major role.

The materials provide a link with Iranian art of the 19th century, which made extensive use of inlaid mirror. They can be expected to appeal to collectors who go in for works of art of that period. Indeed, the painter's own discovery of these materials came through her own collecting interest in Islamic painting on glass and objects d'art. Her decorative panels can be seen as the first modernized and Westernized versions of age-old patterns.

Can they break through on the Iranian market from such a distance? The Iranian contemporary art market is only just coming into existence. Hanging paintings on one's wall or putting sculpture in one's garden is alien to the Islamic Eastern tradition.

The first gallery dealing in contemporary art was founded in 1963 by Afane Baghi, a French dealer married to an Iranian, and did not last long. The most active of the five or six galleries that now matter at all was founded only last year by Homa Zand and Farzad Ar. Their success has been chiefly with painters firmly established abroad. Manuchehr Yekta, an Iranian by birth and a New Yorker by adoption, is one. His one-man show at the gallery Zand, which closed in January, sold out with prices in the area of \$1,000 for large-sized drawings.

Another recent success was remarkably enough that of Nasser Assar, who was trained in Tehran at the School of Fine Arts when it was run by the French, virtually a mirror reflection of the Faculté des Beaux-Arts. He left Iran for France, where he discovered Chinese painting in the free semi-abstract style invented under the Sung dynasty at a temporary exhibition in 1957.

Assar, whose works have found their way into many private collections from Belgium to the United States, and the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, lives in France and never thought of trying his luck in Iran until January. He then sent some 30 drawings—washes in India ink—to a small gallery, the Galerie Litho. More than two-thirds sold in a matter of days at \$800 a piece. There was no advertising and hardly any publicity. The buyers were from the Westernized sectors of Iranian society, doctors, engineers, executives under 50 who wanted something they liked for their Western-style surroundings but not totally removed from what the Eastern tradition can relate to: the calligraphic quality of Assar's brushwork may have helped.

There is no doubt that one of the few Iranian painters in the Western tradition who made it in his own country is Paris-based abstractionist Hosayn Zenderoudi, who likes to develop calligraphic motifs. His recent winter show held at the Zand Gallery sold out his oils, selling in the area of \$5,000 for a 100-by-150-centimeter format.

Denise René is betting on Monir Farmanfarmaian's Persian design in modern media, with just that right touch of geometricism and optical effects accentuated by the use of mirror bits to suit Denise René's own image. It is a shrewd bet.

London Symphony To Tour Continent

LONDON, April 15 (AP).—The London Symphony Orchestra has announced that to coincide with Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee, it will embark on a 24-day European tour beginning May 3.

The Orchestra's principal conductor, André Previn, and guest conductors Claudio Abbado and Colin Davis will direct 19 concerts in West Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria and Switzerland.

Rubinstein Winner

TEL AVIV, April 15 (UPI).—Gerhard Oppitz, a 24-year-old West German, has won the second triennial Arthur Schnitzler Piano Competition here.

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The Jargon of Lawyers Cant 'That No Other Mortal Can Understand'

By Tom Goldstein

NEW YORK (NYT).—Lawyers and judges seem to have a "peculiar cant and jargon of their own, that no other mortal can understand," Gulliver said of the people he met in his travels.

Lawyers have ignored such Swiftian barbs for centuries, content to practice a mysterious science inaccessible to the uninitiated.

But now, in law journals, in speeches, in classrooms and in courtrooms, lawyers and judges are beginning to worry about how often they have been misunderstood, and they are discovering that sometimes they cannot even understand each other.

In a recent *Law Review* article, John W. Walters, a Northwestern University law professor, related the tale of the confused and frightened client who is greeted by his lawyer with "a flurry of references to such legal esoterica as the *voir dire*, *res ipsa loquitur* and *rule in Shelley's case*. The lawyer assumes comprehension (or is attempting to prevent it). The client shakes his head and prays."

Or take these examples from opinions published last month in the *New York Law Journal*. At the pens of judges, "all the more is stretched to 'hardship' and a routine landlord-tenant dispute is elevated into a controversy between the 'petitioner-landlord-appellant' and 'the respondent-tenant-respondent.'"

Legal Maxim
Then there is the judge who relied on what he called "the familiar legal maxim that 'he who considers merely the letter of the instrument goes but skin deep into its meaning.'"

Fred Rodell, a retired Yale Law School professor, is one of the most acerbic critics of lawyers' gibberish. In 1939, he published a book, "Woe Unto You, Lawyers!" in which he referred to lawyers' "dreary double-talk" and their "solemn hocus-pocus."

Has he seen any improvement over the years? "None," replied Prof. Rodell.

Last year, a group of citizens monitoring courts around New York State found they could not hear what was going on. This year, another group of monitors in family court had no trouble hearing, but what they heard was a modern version of Dickens's *Chancery Court*, where Mr. Tangle and his learned friends "whipped one another up on slippery precedents," groped "knee-deep in technicalities" and pondered "walls of words."

In a study issued this month by the Fund for Modern Courts, one of the most frequent observations made by the family court monitors was that the participants did not appear to understand fully what was happening in court.

It is not only nonlawyers—or "laymen" as lawyers call them—who are confused.

In a poll released last month by U.S. News & World Report, a majority of the judges and lawyers who responded found that the opinions of the U.S. Supreme Court were too long and confusing.

"I don't find them confusing," said Justin Stanley, the president of the American Bar Association. "But their length distresses me as much as the length of briefs distressed the judges."

75 Pages
Last November, Chief Justice Warren Burger put lawyers on notice that if they wanted the court to consider their cases they had better not overload the court with long briefs. Nothing longer than 75 pages, said the chief justice.

What else is to be done? Since lawyers are taught that every issue has at least two sides, they are often swifter at pointing up problems than at finding solutions. The progress may be glacial, but lawyers and judges are taking measures to pierce their impenetrable idiom. Efforts are being made to teach journalists about the law, to make court decisions easier to understand and to teach law students about writing.

"No other profession is subject to the public contempt and derision that sometimes befalls lawyers," said Irving Kaufman, the chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in a speech last month. "This antagonism is the bitter fruit of public incomprehension of the law itself and its dynamics."

He noted that "the judge is forced for the most part to reach his audience through the medium of the press—and I include television—whose reporting of judicial decisions is all too often inaccurate or superficial."

Last fall, Yale Law School introduced a one-year program for journalists to study law, and Judge Kaufman said he hoped that "other law schools will follow Yale's lead."

the law, Judge Kaufman said there was a "compelling need" for law school to offer courses in law reporting.

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K. Retail Prices Up .7 Per Cent on Year

DN, April 15 (AP-DJ).—Index of retail prices for March rose another 1 per cent on a year-to-year basis, the Department of Employment said today.

The index, which is based on 100 equals January 15, 1967, rose 1.7 per cent in March from 174.1 in February, a year earlier. In February, the index showed a monthly increase of .6 per cent and a 1.6 per cent rise from February, 1976.

The March rise was due to increases in the prices of alcoholic drinks and of food, clothing, footwear and household and other goods.

ota Sought Japan TV in U.S.

Robert A. Rosenblatt, president of the American television industry, said today that he is seeking a Japanese television set in the U.S. to replace the one he lost in the 1976 election.

Mr. Rosenblatt, who is also president of the National Association of Broadcasters, said that he is seeking a Japanese television set in the U.S. to replace the one he lost in the 1976 election.

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As Stock Market Falls U.S. Investment Funds Go Liquid

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP-DJ).—The stock market's decline since Jan. 1 has led more professional money managers to increase their cash reserves, but the trend is not yet pronounced enough to mean much to analysts of market trends.

That is the picture painted by the latest survey by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. of banks, insurance companies, investment counselors and others who manage institutional funds. It covers replies from nearly 140 institutions, including 70 banks. Assets managed by the institutions range from \$10 million to \$5.5 billion.

The quarterly survey reflects cash reserves and portfolio holdings on March 15, when the Dow Jones industrial average was at the 980-level.

In the December survey, only 38 of the 145 responding institutions had 10 per cent or more of their assets in cash reserves. In the latest survey, the proportion of managers moving more heavily into cash increased to 56 out of 137.

The increase was greatest for managers reporting 15 per cent or more of their assets in cash reserves. The number of such institutions jumped to 25 from eight in the preceding survey.

This was the largest percentage of "high-cash" institutions since Merrill Lynch started its survey a year ago. High-cash institutions represented nearly 19 per cent of those surveyed, compared with 15 per cent at the previous high last May, says Robert Farrell, head of the firm's market analysis department.

Mr. Farrell tracks changes in cash reserves as one indicator of market sentiment and potential buying power. Mounting cash reserves reflect investors' increasing skepticism toward the market. In the past, institutions have tended to be holding the least cash at market tops and the most at market bottoms, and unusually large cash reserves have been a meaningful sign of a market decline's end.

In that sense, very broad retreats into cash among institutional investors are viewed as a positive market factor by such analysts as Mr. Farrell because they generate massive sources of new buying power to fuel a rebound.

While he is encouraged by the rising trend in cash reserves as shown by the March survey, Mr. Farrell believes it is too early to assess it as an indication of a market upturn.

The cash position data were accompanied by an increase in the number of institutions planning to reduce their equity holdings, and this confirms a more negative attitude toward the market, Mr. Farrell says. In the past, the most significant and prolonged market upturns have begun when investors were most gloomy, and it is this kind of indication Mr. Farrell is seeking in the survey data.

The change (in sentiment) in the March quarter is constructive," he says, "but it's still a neutral rather than a decisively bullish or bearish indicator. On the basis of our findings, we wouldn't expect the market to launch a sustained advance that would carry it beyond its trading range of the last year." He would be encouraged, he adds, if the trend toward cash building among institutions continued during the current quarter.

But Special Factor Is Cited Money Supply in U.S. Expands Sharply

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT).—The U.S. money supply expanded sharply in the week ended April 6, the Federal Reserve System reported yesterday.

The narrow money supply, known as M-1 and defined as currency in circulation and demand deposits, rose a record \$5 billion. The broadly defined money supply, called M-2, which also includes time and savings deposits at commercial banks, jumped \$4.8 billion.

A spokesman for the central bank indicated that one special factor could have contributed to the \$10.9-billion increase, before seasonal adjustment, in the demand deposit component of the money supply in the latest week.

Social security payments, he explained, are normally made by the Treasury on the third day of every month, except when this day falls on a weekend, which was the case early this month. The Treasury mailed the checks on the Friday before the weekend.

According to the Fed spokesman, as much as 40 per cent of the \$5 billion or \$7 billion in payments are immediately credited to checking accounts.

The latest increase in M-1 and M-2 was the biggest one-way increase since last Sept. 15, when M-1 rose by \$4.4 billion and M-2 by \$5.8 billion.

The huge numbers were a shock to some market analysts, who said they had been expecting strong growth but nowhere near the reported gains. One analyst, however, described the increases as an aberration.

The latest report carried the money supply to an average level of \$316.2 billion in the four weeks ended April 6, representing an 8.7-per-cent annual rate of increase from the \$314.1 billion averaged in the four weeks ended March 9. For M-2, the annual rate of increase was 10 per cent in the same period. In the latest quarter, M-1 is now growing at 4 per cent and M-2 at 8.2 per cent.

Elsewhere, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported that business loans on the books of major New York City banks declined \$27 million in the week ended April 13. More than half of the decline was attributed to a drop in holdings of bankers' acceptances, trade bills whose payment is guaranteed by a bank. These money market instruments are classified by the Fed as commercial and industrial loans.

U.S. Farmers Raise Soybean Crop by 11%


WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—Spurred by a four-year high in soybean prices, American farmers intend to plant 11 per cent more of the crop this spring but will cut back slightly on corn for the 1977 harvest, the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

The crop reporting board said farmers intend to plant 55.7 million acres of soybeans, compared with 50.2 million planted in 1976. Corn plantings were indicated at 83.9 million acres, compared with 84.1 million last year.

The number of unemployed in Switzerland dropped by 19.8 per cent, or 3,470 to 14,968 at the end of March from 17,538 a month earlier, official figures showed. The number of jobless represents 0.5 per cent of the total work force.

Swiss Unemployment

BERN, April 15 (AP-DJ).—The number of unemployed in Switzerland dropped by 19.8 per cent, or 3,470 to 14,968 at the end of March from 17,538 a month earlier, official figures showed. The number of jobless represents 0.5 per cent of the total work force.



SOCIETE GENERALE

The Board of Directors of Societe Generale meeting on April 14th has on the proposal of its Chairman, Mr. Maurice LAURE appointed as General Manager Mr. Marc VIENOT formerly Deputy General Manager.

This appointment having received the agreement of the Minister of Economy and Finance is now final.

On the same date, Mr. Pierre MURON, Deputy General Manager, has been nominated to the Central Committee of Societe Generale.

The General Management at Head Office of Societe Generale is now as follows:

Mr. Marc VIENOT, General Manager;
Mr. Jean-Paul DELACOUR, Deputy General Manager in charge of Internal and International Affairs;
Mr. Pierre MURON, Deputy General Manager: Management of Paris and suburban branches;
Mr. Jean STARCK, Deputy General Manager: Management of Technical Operations;
Mr. Pierre LHERMITTE, Adviser to the Chairman: Responsible for Management Techniques;
Mr. Paul JOCTEUR-MONROZIER, Manager of Societe Generale, Management of Provincial Branches;
Mr. Daniel HUA, Manager of Societe Generale: Management of Financial Affairs;
Mr. Leopold JOERGER, Manager of Societe Generale: International and Treasury Management.

Messrs. Maurice LAURE and Jean RICHARD are respectively Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors.

U.S. Industrial Output Up 1.4%

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—A sharp rise in auto production helped boost U.S. industrial output in March by the biggest margin in 19 months, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

The Federal Reserve said its index of industrial production climbed by 1.4 per cent, compared with a 1-per-cent climb in February and a 0.8-per-cent drop in January, when severe winter weather constricted the economy.

The statistic underlined the Carter administration's decision to drop a tax stimulus program on the grounds that the economy appears healthy without it.

Since the industrial sector, which includes the nation's mines, factories and utilities, accounts for about one-third of the jobs in the economy, the higher output implied expanding job opportunities for Americans in the near future.

The March increase, which moved the index to 135.1 per cent of its 1967 average, was the biggest since a 2.2-per-cent rise in August, 1975. The index now stands 5.5 per cent ahead of the same month a year ago and 2.5 per cent above the pre-recession peak of June, 1974.

The Federal Reserve said gains in output were widespread among consumer goods, business equipment, construction supplies and materials, but production by utilities declined appreciably.

The agency said auto assemblies were up 21 per cent during the month, to an annual rate of 9.9 million units. That was in line with a 5-per-cent surge in sales by auto dealers during the month, but the Fed said schedules for the current month indicate a slight drop-off in the industry to an annual rate of 9.4 million units.

Output of durable consumer goods, including autos, was up 5.7 per cent in March. Business equipment production rose 1.5 per cent and output of materials climbed 1.1 per cent.

Business inventories, meanwhile, increased \$1.84 billion, or 0.6 per cent, in February to a seasonally adjusted \$303.82 billion. The Commerce Department said the increase follows a \$2.85-billion, or 1 per cent, January rise to an adjusted \$301.97 billion.

The department said inventories rose \$1 billion for manufacturers, \$648 million for wholesalers and \$262 million for retailers.

Total business sales rose 2.8 per cent in February to an adjusted \$207.32 billion, reflecting sales increases of 2.7 per cent for manufacturers, 2.3 per cent for wholesalers and 2.7 per cent for retailers.

The inventory-to-sales ratio was 1.46 for February, compared with 1.49 in January and 1.49 in February, 1976.

Budget Deficit

WASHINGTON, April 15 (Reuters).—Government economists say there is a good chance that the U.S. fiscal 1977 budget deficit may be as much as \$20 billion lower than the expected \$63 billion.

President Carter's decision to drop the \$30 rebate and the business tax credit will mean an immediate reduction of \$13 billion to \$14 billion in government spending, they said.

Meanwhile, the \$10-billion spending shortfall during the first five months of the current fiscal year will further reduce federal government outlays, although the exact amount is not known at the moment.

French Output Off

PARIS, April 15 (AP-DJ).—The French index of industrial production, seasonally-adjusted and excluding the construction industry, declined by 2.3 per cent in February to 127 from 130 in January, the Finance Ministry reported Friday.

February's index, based on 1970 equalling 100, was 5.8 per cent above the year-ago level of 120.

Profit-Taking Cuts Advance In Prices on New York Mart

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT).—Stocks closed narrowly higher in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.78 to 947.76. It was up 2.37 at 2 o'clock and down 0.17 at 3 o'clock.

Volume totaled 20.23 million shares, compared with 30.49 million yesterday. Advances and declines were sawed for dominance throughout the day. At the bell, gains outnumbered losses by about 750 to about 690. At the opening bell, the market ran into some profit-taking which turned prices narrowly lower, particularly among the blue chips.

Selling quickly abated, however, and the market rebounded shortly after President Carter detailed his anti-inflation package which is based primarily on voluntary cooperation from business, labor and government on wages and prices.

Analysts say Mr. Carter's pledge to veto any permanent tax cut legislation by Congress was well received by investors, especially with regard to controlling inflation over the long term. Brokers add that an opening-market report from the Commerce Department showing a rise in February sales and inventories was constructive.

UOP Inc. closed up 3.4 at 18 1/8, after boosting its dividend and reporting sharply higher quarterly earnings.

Natamex was up 1 1/2 to 39 3/4. The company will ask its partners to accelerate exploration in waters offshore Indonesia.

Cooper Tire & Rubber was up 1 at 46. The company said first quarter earnings were \$1.13 a share versus 43 cents.

Ford Motor was up 3 1/2 at 56 7/8 and actively traded, following a dividend increase and recommendation of its stock be split.

Fisher Scientific, which reported lower first period earnings of 56 cents a share, was down 1 1/2 at 13 1/8.

Digital Equipment, actively traded throughout the day, closed down 7 1/2 at 39 1/2.

Factory Capacity Use Rises in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 15 (Reuters).—Capacity use in manufacturing rose 1 per cent in March to 82 per cent of estimated capacity, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The use rate for advanced processing industries rose to 80 per cent from 80.5 per cent in February, while use in primary processing industries increased to 81.8 per cent from 80.8 per cent in February.

The Fed said that despite the increase in use during March industry is still running about 1 per cent below its average capacity rate for the 1948-75 period.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Bankers Trust New York			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	14.3	12.2	
Profits	1.18	1.08	
Per Share	14.6	12.3	
Per Share B	1.21	1.08	
Burroughs			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	425.6	405.3	
Profits	28.4	24.3	
Per Share	0.70	0.61	
Crown Zellerbach			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	546.0	502.0	
Profits	30.7	24.2	
Per Share	0.82	0.97	
Diamond Shamrock			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	355.6	334.6	
Profits	27.5	31.6	
Per Share	0.72	0.90	
Florida Power and Light			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	334.0	273.0	
Profits	43.0	37.0	
Per Share	0.90	0.83	
Manufacturers Hanover			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	41.7	39.4	
Profits	1.40	1.12	
Per Share	41.9	33.4	
Per Share B	1.41	1.12	
PPG Industries			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	571.5	522.4	
Profits	35.2	35.0	
Per Share	1.69	1.63	
Raytheon			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	651.6	572.4	
Profits	23.0	17.9	
Per Share	1.50	1.18	

EEC Panel Agrees On Loan to Italy

PARIS, April 15 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market's monetary committee agreed today that a community loan of \$500 million should be granted to Italy, with the funds to be raised on international capital markets, officials said.

The committee, bringing together high finance ministry and central bank officials from the nine EEC member states, also hammered out a joint community position, which British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey is to present at the meeting in Washington April 28-29 of the International Monetary Fund's interim committee.

Belgian Prices Rise

BRUSSELS, April 15 (AP-DJ).—Belgium's retail price index rose to 120.30 in April, up 0.4 points from March and up 0.9 points, or 1.3 per cent, from April, 1976, according to provisional figures.

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FOCUS ON WEST GERMANY 1977

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International Herald Tribune will publish a three-special feature on West Germany. This comprehensive report will examine in depth the political, economic and social situation of the Federal Republic of Germany.

[illegible]

European Markets			U.S. Commodity Prices																																														
(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)																																																	
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			MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs) May 10.00 10.00 10.00 9.43 ROUND May 10.12 10.24 9.90 10.15 10.15 Nov 9.59 9.72 9.63 9.49 9.65 Mar 9.59 9.72 9.63 9.49 9.65 Apr 7.51 7.73 7.70 7.75 7.75 May 7.51 7.58 7.73 7.86 7.86 Sales: 1,925																																														
			ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs) May 77.10 77.00 77.10 77.35 77.35 Jul 77.10 77.00 77.10 77.35 77.35 Nov 77.10 77.00 77.10 77.35 77.35 Mar 77.10 77.00 77.10 77.35 77.35 Jan 73.50 73.50 73.50 73.75 73.75 Feb 73.50 73.50 73.50 73.75 73.75 Mar 73.50 73.50 73.50 73.75 73.75 Sales: 590																																														
			STEEL (50,000 lbs) May 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 Jul 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 Nov 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 Mar 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 Jan 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 Feb 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 Mar 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 Sales: 590																																														
			N.Y. SILVER (50,000 lbs) Apr 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 Jul 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 Nov 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 Mar 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 Jan 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 Feb 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 Mar 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 Sales: 590																																														
			SOYBEAN OIL (50,000 lbs) May 28.50 28.50 28.50 28.50 28.50 Jul 28.50 28.50 28.50 28.50 28.50 Nov 28.50 28.50 28.50 28.50 28.50 Mar 28.50 28.50 28.50 28.50 28.50 Jan 28.50 28.50 28.50 28.50 28.50 Feb 28.50 28.50 28.50 28.50 28.50 Mar 28.50 28.50 28.50 28.50 28.50 Sales: 590																																														
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			NEW YORK FUTURES SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons) May 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 Jul 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 Nov 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 Mar 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 Jan 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 Feb 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 Mar 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 Sales: 590																																														
			CHICAGO FUTURES WHEAT (50,000 lbs) May 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 Jul 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 Nov 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 Mar 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 Jan 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 Feb 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 Mar 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 Sales: 590																																														
			LONDON METAL MARKETS Copper wire bars: May 83.50 83.50 83.50 83.50 83.50 Jul 83.50 83.50 83.50 83.50 83.50 Nov 83.50 83.50 83.50 83.50 83.50 Mar 83.50 83.50 83.50 83.50 83.50 Jan 83.50 83.50 83.50 83.50 83.50 Feb 83.50 83.50 83.50 83.50 83.50 Mar 83.50 83.50 83.50 83.50 83.50 Sales: 590																																														
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NEW YORK (AP) — The following list of closing prices for various commodities was reported by the New York Mercantile Exchange April 15, 1977.

[illegible]

European Gold Markets Interest Rates

	Open	Close	H.C.	Dollar	Mark	Franc
London	157.40	159.65	-1.40	4 3/4-4 7/8	4 3/4-4 7/8	14 1/2-15
Zurich	151.875	150.625	-1.25	1 M.	8 1/2-8 3/4	1 1/2-1 3/4
Paris (12.5 kilo)	152.22	152.02	-0.50	3 M.	5 1/2-5 3/4	2 1/2-2 3/4
U.S. dollars per ounce				6 M.	5 1/2-5 3/4	2 1/2-2 3/4
				1 Y.	8 1/2-8	4 1/2-4 3/4

Midday Indicated Prices

[illegible]

Can They Handle It?

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	SF com.	SwissF.
American	2.4699	4.2970	104.16*	49.5350*	27.73*	6.7350*	97.3850	
Australia (A)	36.38	62.656	13.3625	7.7165	4.10*	14.7420		14.4490
Banknote	2.3690	4.0692		47.86	2.686*	59.93	6.311	94.40
Canada (C)	1.7183		4.0683	5.5285	1534.75	42.353	62.435	2.5590
Denmark	161.5	164.95		15.61	3.59	62.20	255.30	
France	4.97025	5.5376	209.610		8.46575	20.5530*	15.67	197.3250*
Germany	2.5177	4.3285	104.355*	50.68*	0.2925*	101.25*	9.922*	

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 8.46125; Ecuadorian \$: 4.62; French: 65.155; Schilling: 15.515; St. Helena: 4.3470; Swiss franc: 2.4675; Yen: mark: 1.0335; Belgian financial franc: 35.58; £: 4.832; Singapore \$: 2.46225; Canadian \$: 0.95275.

(*) Commercial franc (C) * Chain of 100 (C) Units of 1,000. (Y) Units of 100. (S) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Herald Tribune Classified

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

**LAST CHANCE
FOR 12 MILL. DOLLARS!**

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1st Prize: \$ 300,000.00
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3rd Prize: \$ 180,000.00
4th Prize: \$ 120,000.00
18 Prizes of \$ 60,000.00 each
PLUS 39,278 Other Cash
Prizes up to \$ 24,000.00!

First Drawing Day: May 16th

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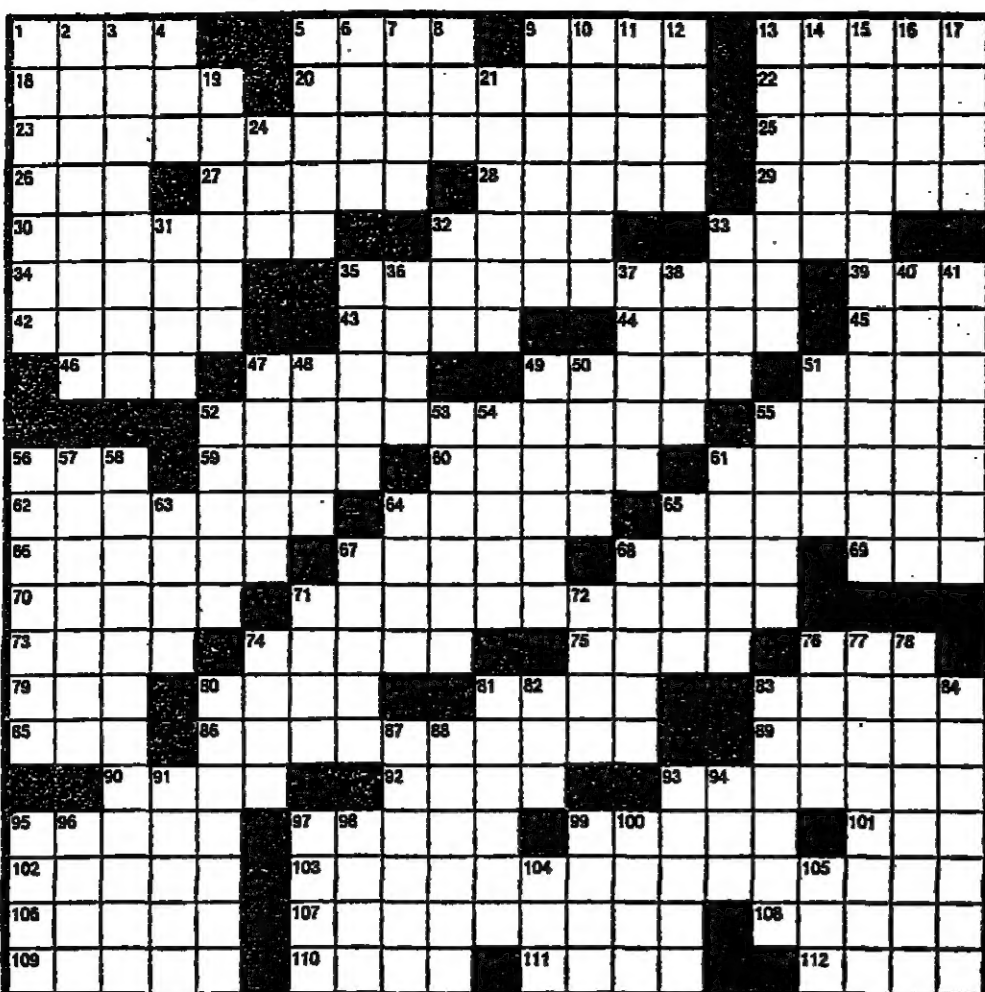
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

EUGENE T. MALESKA

A SPELL OF LETTERS—By Jordan S. Lasher



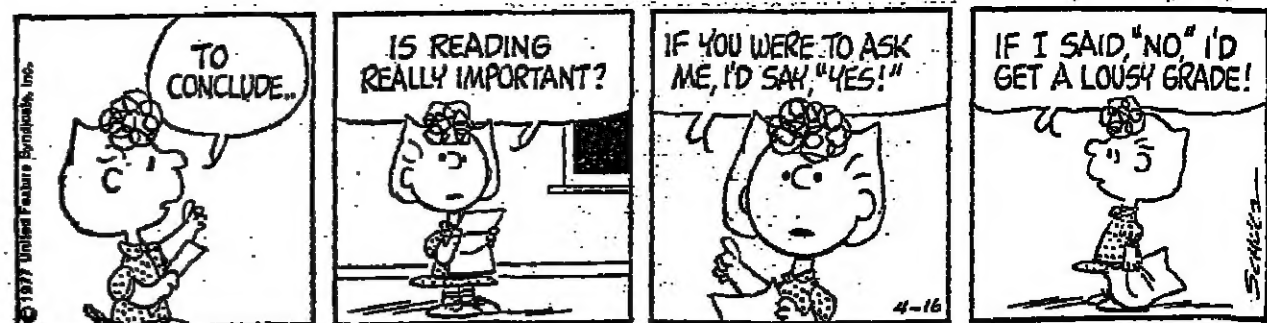
- ACROSS**
- 1 "Trinity" author
 - 2 Peak of Thruway
 - 3 Branch
 - 4 Vocalize
 - 5 Baby girls' Sp.
 - 6 Cruel elements
 - 7 del Sol
 - 8 Humphrey
 - 9 Evaluation
 - 10 Mythical princess
 - 11 Parlyz
 - 12 Thruway-boiler
 - 13 Weak: Prefix
 - 14 Experiences anew
 - 15 Newy note
 - 16 Church rectory
 - 17 Post-Cain held
 - 18 They get their man
 - 19 Roof covering
 - 20 Yanny in Zanzib
 - 21 Made a refusal
 - 22 Charred force
 - 23 Mongrel
 - 24 "Wall Street" author
 - 25 "Gone with the Wind" author
 - 26 Attended a meeting
 - 27 F.H.B. center
 - 28 Measure: 1000
 - 29 OFPO
 - 30 "Twenty times, thou"
 - 31 "Richard III"
 - 32 Madison Ave. product
 - 33 Victory symbols
 - 34 Oil used in perfumes
 - 35 Felted as grass
- DOWN**
- 1 Not published
 - 2 Checked one's mouth
 - 3 Bring (discipline)
 - 4 Pour
 - 5 Certain
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

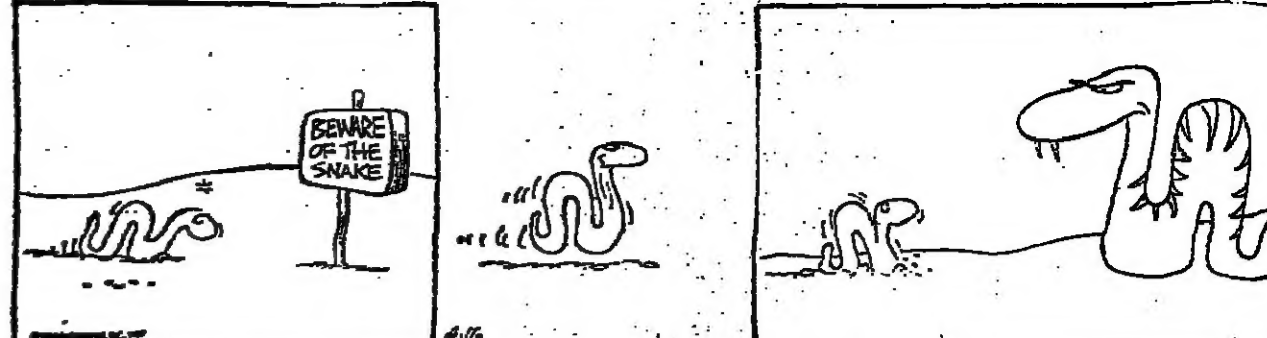
ACROSS: 1. TRINITY, 2. PEAK, 3. BRANCH, 4. VOCALIZE, 5. BABY GIRLS' SP., 6. CRUEL, 7. DEL SOL, 8. HUMPHREY, 9. EVALUATION, 10. MYTHICAL, 11. PRINCESS, 12. PARLYZ, 13. THRUWAY-BOILER, 14. WEAK: PREFIX, 15. EXPERIENCES, 16. NEWY NOTE, 17. CHURCH RECTORY, 18. POST-CAIN, 19. THEY GET, 20. THEIR MAN, 21. ROOF COVERING, 22. YANNY IN, 23. MADE A REFUSAL, 24. CHARRED, 25. MONGREL, 26. "WALL STREET", 27. "GONE WITH THE WIND", 28. ATTENDED, 29. F.H.B., 30. MEASURE, 31. OFPO, 32. "TWENTY TIMES, THOU", 33. "RICHARD III", 34. MADISON AVE., 35. VICTORY, 36. OIL, 37. FELTED, 38. GRASS.

DOWN: 1. NOT, 2. CHECKED, 3. BRING, 4. POUR, 5. CERTAIN, 6. , 7. , 8. , 9. , 10. , 11. , 12. , 13. , 14. , 15. , 16. , 17. , 18. , 19. , 20. , 21. , 22. , 23. , 24. , 25. , 26. , 27. , 28. , 29. , 30. , 31. , 32. , 33. , 34. , 35. , 36. , 37. , 38. , 39. , 40. , 41. , 42. , 43. , 44. , 45. , 46. , 47. , 48. , 49. , 50. , 51. , 52. , 53. , 54. , 55. , 56. , 57. , 58. , 59. , 60. , 61. , 62. , 63. , 64. , 65. , 66. , 67. , 68. , 69. , 70. , 71. , 72. , 73. , 74. , 75. , 76. , 77. , 78. , 79. , 80. , 81. , 82. , 83. , 84. , 85. , 86. , 87. , 88. , 89. , 90. , 91. , 92. , 93. , 94. , 95. , 96. , 97. , 98. , 99. , 100.

PEANUTS



B.C.



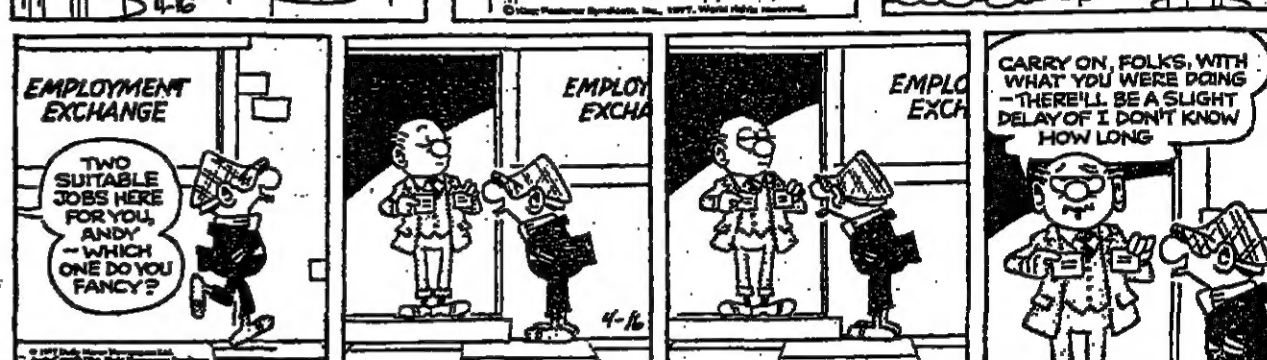
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BEETLE BAILEY



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REX MORGAN



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DENNIS THE MENACE



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BOOKS

THE CHANCELLOR MANUSCRIPT
By Robert Ludlum. Dial Press, 448 pp. \$10.

CONDOMINIUM
By John D. MacDonald. Lippincott, 447 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by John Leonard

GOOD morning. It's time for fear and loathing in the commercial novel. In the near corner, wearing paranoia and exclamation points, is Robert Ludlum of "The Scariest Inheritance" and "The Rhinoceros Exchange." In the far corner, wearing greed and hurricane Elia, is John D. MacDonald with his 49th book.

"Every story about corruption has to have a foil," says Peter Chancellor, Ludlum's hero-novelist. "The person on the side of the angels. I think the difference between a fair novel and a cartoon is that no one in a novel begins as a hero. If he becomes one, it's only because he forces himself to overcome his own fear. I'm not good enough to write a tragedy, so you can't call that fear a tragic flaw. But you can call it a weakness."

There is far too much of this sort of guff in "The Chancellor Manuscript." Look to the fiction, thought Peter. In fiction lies reality, the devices of the imagination are more powerful than any weapon—because Ludlum is being too tricky for his own narrative good. He suggests that a novelist with paranoid tendencies writing a novel about a conspiracy will in the process uncover a real conspiracy and anticipate its sullen flexings. And he hopes, I suppose, that this suggestion will in turn suggest to his readers that although we are reading a novel, the conspiracy may be a real one.

Who conspires? Just about everybody. First, a multinational group of powerbrokers. Intellectual and idealistic to a man, ever it gets messy. This mess assassinates J. Edgar Hoover because he is blackmailing people with all the dirt in his secret files. Unfortunately, only half that dirt is recovered after the assassination. Who has the rest? And what does the Supreme Court have to do with it? Peter Chancellor will find out much at the end of Ludlum's novel. Chancellor will begin one of his own, whose first paragraph is of course the first paragraph of the book we have just finished reading.

This is unnecessary, even arty. Ludlum, a master plotter, can do without the frills. They slow us down in our rush to black uneasiness and a very satisfying incredulity.

John D. MacDonald, on the other hand, is all too convincing. Those who know him only

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YARRT
DAIBE
VINTAY
SCEBIT

Print surprise answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: MANGE BANDY KOSHER PAYOFF
Answer: A monster in the garden? Photograph it—SNAP DRAGON

YOUR ENGLISH IS COMING ALONG REAL GOOD, GIM UNDERSTOOD ALMOST EVERYTHINS YOU CALLED H

WEATHER

ALGATY	C	F	Unavailable	MADRID	C	F	Clear
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Unavail.	MILAN	25	77	Fair
ANKARA	17	63	Unavail.	MONTREAL	33	91	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Unavail.	MOSCOW	41	106	Shower
BEIRUT	18	64	Cloudy	NEW YORK	33	91	Clear
BELGRADE	17	63	Unavail.	NICE	33	91	Clear
BERLIN	17	63	Unavail.	PARIS	33	91	Clear
BRUSSELS	17	63	Unavail.	PRAGUE	33	91	Clear
BUCAREST	17	63	Unavail.	ROME	33	91	Clear
BUDAPEST	17	63	Unavail.	SOFIA	33	91	Clear
CASABLANCA	17	63	Unavail.	STOCKHOLM	33	91	Clear
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Unavail.	TAGAYRO	33	91	Clear
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HELSINKI	17	63	Unavail.				
ISTANBUL	17	63	Unavail.				
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LISBON	17	63	Unavail.				
LONDON	17	63	Unavail.				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Unavail.				

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT		April 15, 1977	
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FIF (10—daily; 10—weekly; 10—monthly; 10—quarterly; 10—annually; 10—irregularly).			
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Art Buchwald

Ever So Humble...

WASHINGTON—I just read in the newspaper that they resented 75 natives on Eniwetok which, incidentally, was formerly spelled Eniwetok. Atoll in the Marshall Islands. A pang of nostalgia went through me when I read the story. I was stationed on the Eniwetok Atoll for 12 months during World War II with a U.S. Marine Corps fighter squadron, and while it sounds like a short period of time to us now, it felt like an eternity then.



Buchwald

Ever since then I have always considered myself a native of Eniwetok, and when I heard the United States was letting people return I was sorely tempted to pack up and move back.

After World War II Eniwetok probably would never have been heard from again except that the United States decided to use it as an atomic testing ground. As a matter of fact, they blew the island of Eniwetok where I was stationed, right out the water and right off the face of the earth.

There were about 2,000 or 3,000 men stationed on Eniwetok, consisting of marines, Seabees and U.S. Army personnel. In a few months we had gone native and wore nothing but shorts, hats and sandals. Our skin became very dark and we developed an island mentality. Anyone who didn't live on Eniwetok was a white stranger who was not to be trusted. There were also tribal feuds on the island. The marines and the Seabees managed to get along, but the Army personnel were considered "dogfaces" who could not be trusted and, according to our Navy chaplains, had never really accepted the existence of one God.

The main industry of Eniwetok was making home-grown brew from raisins. Each tent had its own still, and with the help of good old boys from the South we could make the most powerful Rains Jack. This was more dangerous than one might think because if you didn't pour it out in time the still could explode, setting off air raid sirens all over the island.

I have always believed the atomic testing at Eniwetok was never accurate. While the scientists measured the power of the hydrogen bomb device they set off, they never figured how much of the destruction was caused by old fermented raisin juice which all of us left behind when we got orders to ship out.

A second cottage industry from which we all profited was the manufacture of "Japanese flags." The lagoon was used as an anchorage for Allied merchant and navy ships, and every time one came into harbor we went out in boats and sold the flags as war souvenirs to the crews. We made the "Japanese flags" from white sheets and red paint which we had our parents ship us from the States. After carefully drawing the rising sun on the linen, we then splattered red paint around it to indicate the flag had been captured during a bloody battle. We circled the ships as natives do, waving our flags and negotiating for meat, fresh vegetables or medicinal brandy. Our "Japanese flags" are probably still decorating basements all over America.

Despite what you see in the movies and on television, not all the islands in the Pacific had beautiful panting nurses on them. There wasn't one woman on Eniwetok and after six months we forgot all about them. Then Bob Hope came in with a USO show and he had some strange looking people with him that he kept making jokes about.

One of the fellows in our tent insisted they were girls, and that they were very nice to touch and do other things with.

But the rest of us didn't believe him.

I must admit, though, that after we saw the girls on stage with Bob Hope for a couple of hours, the peace and tranquility of Eniwetok was violently disturbed.

But in a few weeks we forgot all about "girls" and went back to making Rains Jack and Japanese flags and looking for sea shells in the lagoon.

I could go on about this glorious period of my life on Eniwetok but I'm too shocked up. It's nice to read that the real natives have now returned to their islands. I know everyone in my Marine Corps outfit wishes he could be with them now.

Mary Blume

Maurice Girodias: The Boy, the Man And the Future

PARIS (Herald Tribune)—As a boy, Maurice Girodias was a Theosophist and a vegetarian. He set fire to his lycée, had wild dreams and suffered from a sense of inadequacy during his waking hours. Not surprisingly, he went into his father's trade, which was pornography.

Jack Kahane, his father (Girodias was the name of his French mother), had done well enough in yard goods in his native Manchester to own at one time 80 pairs of trousers, seven buildings, and half a racehorse. In Paris in the 1930s he founded the Obelisk Press and was the first to publish "Tropic of Cancer." Maurice took over the publishing business on his father's death, sank with several other ventures, and in 1953 founded the famous Olympia Press, which published the English-language, green-covered Travelers Companion series of dirty books.

Girodias inherited not only his father's trade and his British ability to keep a straight face but also, most unusually, his improvisation. He has been bankrupt as often as most people catch flu and has been hauled into court in France, the United States, Holland, Germany and Denmark. "I was banned in Denmark, which is unique," he says.

Ten years ago, he set up shop in New York and in 1974 he conceived and published a book called "President Kissinger." Never one to shun the outrageous, Girodias not only made Henry Kissinger chief of state but also made him into a saint-like man, the founder of a new and better society. The book was the star of the remainder of the year and brought about, Girodias says, a series of persecutions by the State Department, the CIA and the Church of Scientology, which culminated with a 6-foot-tall shipping hearse slipping marijuana into Girodias's pocket during a midnight embrace on a deserted Jersey dock.

Girodias was nabbed by a conveniently passing cop and a long battle against deportation began. Girodias finally won on March 3 of this year and has applied for U.S. citizenship in addition to his French and British dual nationality. The problem with "President Kissinger," he says, was not the dirty parts ("There have been plenty of dirty books about him") but the fact that Kissinger really wanted to be president and had thought to announce his availability in a more orthodox fashion. The legal battles were Girodias' out.



Maurice Girodias, publisher and writer, in New York.

"I was unwise and unlucky," he says. "I've been unwise before, but things always turned out."

Vary at last of his financial ineptitude and capacity for getting into trouble, Mr. Girodias has decided to go into a safer profession. He is now a writer and may settle in Boston where his new wife, who graduates from medical school this spring, will do her internship.

In June, Editions Stock in Paris will bring out (under the imprint of Eugene Braun-Munk), the first part of his three-volume memoirs to be published under the collective title of "A Day on Earth." The first volume is called "J'Arrive." "How can you translate that into English," says Mr. Girodias, whose English is impeccable. In fact, there is no American publisher yet although Girodias sold the rights several times over (and later repaid the advances) some years ago when he found himself in need, as he not infrequently was, of \$5,000 within 48 hours.

Never one to do things in a small way, Maurice Girodias is also involved in organizing the world through a philosophy and political party called Eco-Regionalism. "I will be treasurer," he says. "No really, it's quite serious."

Vol. III of his memoirs, which is set 23 years hence, in the year 2000, will develop his new ideas. "The third volume is a program not only for my death but for the birth of a new world. Nations must be abolished, armies must be abolished, and science must be unified, religion and the imagination, poetry and industry, et cetera, et cetera. This is what I want to do."

In the year 2000 Girodias will be 31 and will cease to live, he says. He isn't afraid of death and thinks it will be rather pleasant, "with all my wives talking to each other, which they have never done in real life."

"Like most publishers, Maurice Girodias tends to emphasize his literary guns such as 'Lolita,' which he was the first to print, and forget the junk. He has been outrageous in fighting for sexual freedom (few other people would dare sue the French Ministry of the Interior) and has taken much pleasure in exposing hypocrisy—the Emperor, in his words, thought he was naked but turned out to be fully clothed. He takes much credit for launching the permissive society and is quite disgusted at what it has become."

"There is no reason to separate eroticism from art," he says. "Eroticism should not happen in sex shops. It hasn't happened in literature—the fact that John Updike can write freely about sex just isn't enough. In the graphic arts there has always been more freedom. In films, to tell the truth, I haven't seen much of erotic films. The little I know is rather forbidding."

The publications that appear daily in the United States are enough to give pornography a bad name. "The kind of pornography you find in the States is a puritanical reaction to freedom. They've overdone it and instead of going to normal have gone to the most abnormal."

"It's an educational process. Now they're gone overboard, like a young fellow discovering sex for the first time. There is extreme violence and crudity. To disassociate eroticism from other activities is what makes it obscene and shameful."

"Obviously, there will come a time when there are no sex shops and bordellos and no need for them. The whole concept of vice and sin is a Judeo-Christian concept that has to be extinguished. The only way to extinguish it is a good case of indignation—a belly full of sex. Bad sex," Mr. Girodias adds, "like a bad dinner in Montmartre."

PEOPLE: Gl's Get Sad News About 'Happy Hour'

"Happy Hour" in U.S. Army clubs in Europe is not going to be as happy as it used to be. The happy hour—often it was hours—was the period in which Army clubs sold drinks at half-price. Usually, the "hour" was between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. on Fridays. Some clubs sold drinks at cut prices twice a week. But now headquarters in Heidelberg has ordered clubs to stop selling cheaper drinks, in line with its campaign against alcoholism. "We want to de-emphasize and de-glorify the use of alcohol," an officer said. Gen. George Blanchard, commander of the Army in Europe, in endorsing the new regulation said, "More attention must be focused on our alcohol abusers." Blanchard told officers under his command in a message: "You are well aware that alcohol abuse in the U.S. Army in Europe has reached such proportions that we must all join forces to meet this problem head-on."



Duchess of Gloucester expecting in No.

"She just can't remember anything of the last three days," Blake Edwards, the husband of Julie Andrews, said of the actress' stepmother, who was found Thursday night, Mrs. Andrews and her husband had flown to England from Switzerland to help join the search for Winifred Wells around the village of Ockley, Mrs. Wells was found sitting at the roadside near the village in apparent good health. "She still thinks it's Tuesday," Edwards said. Mrs. Wells was taken to a hospital for a check-up.

Kensington Palace in London announced Friday that the Duchess of Gloucester is expecting a baby in November—the same month that Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Queen Elizabeth, is expected to have her first child. The Duke of Gloucester is the Queen's first cousin. The duchess, before her marriage, was Birgitte Ewan Henriksen of Odense, Denmark, a secretary in the Danish Embassy in London. The child will be the second. A son, the Earl of Ulster, was born in 1974. The new child will receive the title of viscount, if a boy and lady if a girl. Princess Anne's

child will be mister or less the Queen confers dom on her commoner Capt. Mark Phillips.

Last year dogs bit 374 mailmen, to the advice March issue of Courier, Office magazine, seems "If you are attacked, kick at its head," the said.

Howls of outrage echo magazine's next issue. "Never lash out at a kick it," wrote a For safety officer.

"If you are faced with ing dog, try to reason, talking quietly, and Don't panic. Leave you

The magazine's editor that the letter writers' point. The advice was do when attacked, not frustrated by a potential animal.

"When a dog attacks, it's every animal for that includes the human."

A "sun-tanning" cannot extract that the color of a gold, two weeks is being, a French firm in Paris contains carotene extract pigment in vegetable and found in ing traction in carrots.

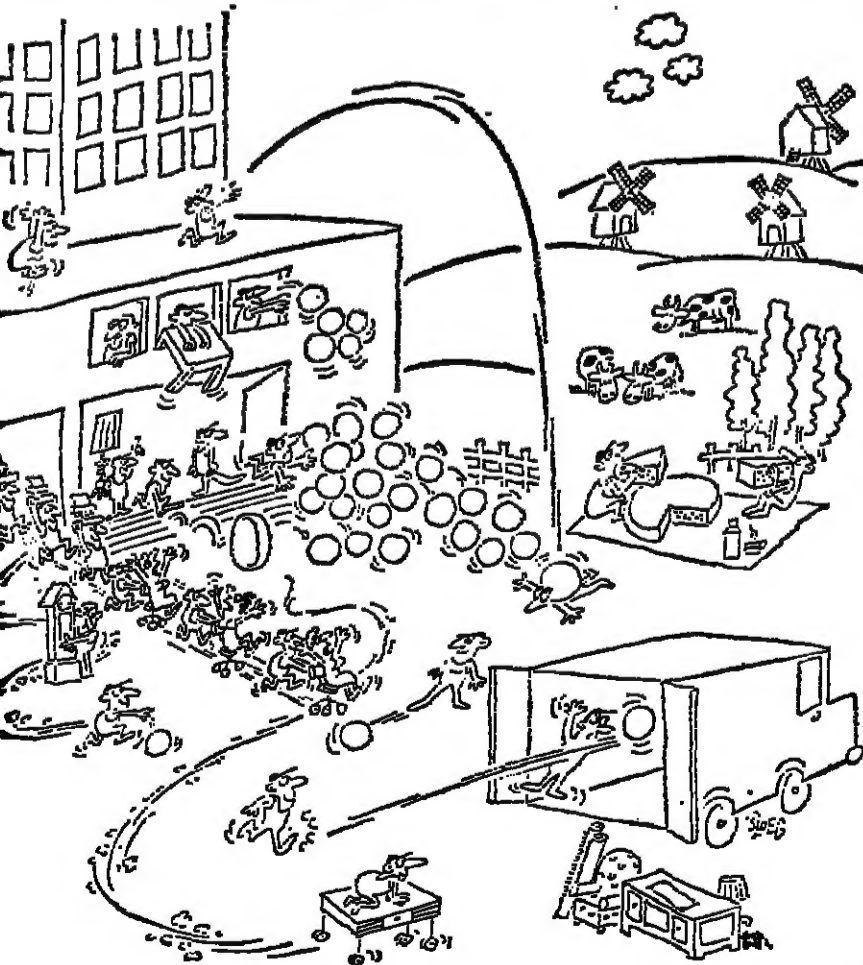
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